

11 September 1848, 3

A T PRIVATE SALE. a prime WENCH, 25 yrs old, warranted a complete washer, ironer and clear starcher.

A very likely Wench, warranted a complete washer, ironer, clear starcher, meat and pastry cook, of an unexceptionable character in all respects; with her son, a likely Mulatto Boy, 15 years old, a waiting-man about a house.

A very likely brown Girl, of mild and pleasant manners, 23 years old, a complete seamstress, with her son, about 1½ years old. Apply to

T. N. GADSDEN, Broker,
Auctioneer, and Gen. Com. Agent,
N. W. cr. State and Chalmers sts.

S-11

3†

FOR SALE. a mulatto BOY, about 18 years old; he is accustomed to wait about the house, and has been for some time working in a blacksmith shop, he is also accustomed to horses, and can drive a one horse carriage.

S-11

3

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE

12 September 1848, 4

CONVENTION OF COLORED PEOPLE.—On the 6th inst. the National Convention of Colored People met in Cleveland, and organized by appointing **FREDERICK DOUGLAS** of Rochester, N. Y. President. Committees were appointed and some speeches made during the day. The number of colored men present was large, but they were highly respectable in appearance and manifested a high degree of talent. Mr. Douglas presides with dignity and ability. He is not only a distinguished man, but worthy of distinction, and a gentleman. The Court-house was crowded with spectators, who appeared deeply interested in the proceedings, and seemed to sympathize with this band of men just breaking from slavery, ignorance and degradation, and taking position among the free, intelligent and enlightened of the earth. [True Democrat.

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE

19 September 1848, 1

Frederick Douglass, the editor of the *North Star*, has just returned from attending the Convention of Colored Men at Cleveland, Ohio. He says their sessions were well attended, both by white and black people, and much interest manifested in the proceedings of the Convention, and promises a full account of the things which were said and done, soon.

5 December 1848, 2

DEATH OF COL. WM. POLK.—*Slave Rebellion.*—*The Memphis Appeal*, of the 23d ult., states that Colonel William Polk, residing at Walnut Bend, Arkansas, died on the previous day, and that his slaves, 300 in number, were in open rebellion. After his death they broke into the store-house, and freely helped themselves to its contents—consisting of clothing and groceries of various kinds. Some efforts were made by the few white persons to restrain them, but these were of no avail. The negroes allege that their late master promised them, if they served him faithfully during his life time, they should be free at his death, and express a determination to free themselves. There was not sufficient whites within many miles of the place to put them down, and much trouble was anticipated.

11 May 1849, 2

ARREST OF AN ABOLITIONIST MISSIONARY.
—Jarvis C. Bacon has been indicted and arrested at Grayson, Va., charged with circulating abolition documents. The documents were a sermon preached in Philadelphia, and the Life of Frederick Douglass.

Florida Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

31 May 1849, 2

Slave Abduction.

A man by the name of A. S. SMITH has been detected in the act of conveying from Richmond, Va., two slaves, by way of Adams & Co.'s railroad express. He had them confined in goods boxes, and sent to the depot, where suspicions were awakened, the boxes opened, and the men discovered. They were supplied with a small amount of food, and one with a fan. The illustrious scion of the Smith family had vanished, but he was caught in the meshes of the Telegraph, and has been fully committed.

14 June 1849, 3

SYMPATHY WITH THE NEGRO—The Cincinnati Commercial states that a negro fell from the gallery of the American Theatre, in that city, and was supposed to be killed. The audience being appealed to, cried: "take out the nigger and go on with the show." A fair specimen of the mock philanthropy so prevalent in certain quarters.

SLAVERY IN KENTUCKY.—Efforts have been making by an Anti-Slavery party in Kentucky, to induce the Convention, which is about to assemble in that State for amending its Constitution, to effect the gradual abolition of slavery. The following resolution on this subject, which passed the Kentucky House of Representatives by a unanimous vote, does not promise to those efforts much success:

Resolved, That we, the Representatives of the people of Kentucky, are opposed to the abolition or emancipation of slavery in any form or shape whatever, except as now provided for by the Constitution and laws of the State.

1 July 1849, 3



TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD—Will be paid for the recovery of the slave woman **LOUISE**, or **GLEARRY**, who absconded on the 23d of last month. She is about 33 years old, very black, tall and slim, with small features and upper front teeth out; speaks quick and bold, and is a very likely negress; is a creole of this city; speaks French and but indifferent English; was formerly owned by Madame Glearry and was sold to the undersigned by Charles Lamarque, Jr. The above reward will be paid on her delivery to any prison in the city. [1e29—2t*] **M. A. MORRAN.**



FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Runaway, on the 21st inst., from the saw mill of Charles Roger, parish of Saint Charles, the mulatto boy **FRANK**, belonging to Madame Everiste Perret; about 25 to 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, stout built and bandy-legged, and thick woolly hair; has received a blow near one of his eyes from a stick, and his eye is now swollen; had on when he left home a broad brim black hat, black coat and black or gray pantaloons. He was at Carrollton at 8 o'clock A. M. on the 21st inst., and came to the city at that time in the cars. The above reward will be paid for any one lodging him in jail, or for his delivery to **KELLOGG & CLARK, 61 Poydras st.**

☞ Captains of steamboats will be on their guard if said boy should attempt to leave the city on their boats. m23



TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD—Absconded from my dwelling house in St Peter street, on the 30th ult., the Negro Boy **JOHN**, about 24 years old, 5 feet 6 to 7 inches high, slim made and rather hollow cheeks, has one or two teeth wanting in his under jaw, with red lips, speaks English only, and was bought of Mr. Boudard about five months since. Had on when he left a black coat, black vest and colored pantaloons, and a Palo Alto black hat, brim turned up. A further reward of \$50 will be paid if caught out of the State and brought to any of the jails of the city.

1e7

VICTOR DAVID, 38 Old Levee.

The Daily Delta

3 July 1849, 2

\$5 REWARD.—The Mulatto Man named CELESTIN, belonging to Mr. Hippolyte Trépannier, of St. Charles, disappeared from my residence No. 56 St. Peter street, First Municipality, on Friday, the 29th ult., and has not since been heard of. Said boy is about 38 to 40 years of age and 6 feet high, (English measure) rather stout, speaks both French and English, has a stupid appearance, is in the habit of working on board vessels. Any information given, where he may be found will be thankfully received by **ANTHIME LABRANCHE**,
jy3-1m 48 Bienville street.



FOR HIRE.—A smart, active, and intelligent colored Boy, aged twenty years, a first rate drayman, good carriage driver, and a good dining-room servant, and is well acquainted through the city. Apply to
jy3-6t JAMES GORUIS, No. 84 New Levee.

The Daily Picayune.

3 July 1849, 2

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

LARCENY.—Edwin, a slave belonging to Capt. Sheridan, was last evening brought to the Second Municipality guard-house by Robert McClay, who charges him with stealing a purse containing \$5 50.

UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLAGE.—A gang of negroes, twelve in number, was pounced upon by the Second Municipality police on Sunday night last, in Mr. Freret's cotton-press on Baronne street. They were all locked up to await the coming of their masters.

ASSAULTING AN OLD WOMAN.—Bougondille Coumbo *alias* Gustave Augustin, *f. p. c.*, was yesterday arrested in the First Municipality for assaulting and knocking a *f. w. c.*, who is upwards of eighty years of age.

The Daily Picayune.

8 July 1849, 2

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOUND CONCEALED.—Henry, a slave, belonging to Louis Lee, was found on Friday night last, secreted in the premises of Thomas Petit, on Royal street, with the supposed intention of picking up almost any thing which might be found "lying loose around." In fact he had already secured a pot of pomatum with which to dress his wool. He is in jail.

9 July 1849, 1

Our New England Correspondence.

Abolition Celebration of the Fourth of July - Pic Nic at Abington Cove - Speeches and Doings of the Abolition Brethren on the occasion.

The abolitionists of Massachusetts, the ultra-abolitionists, headed by Garrison, and the leaders of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, held a picnic in the beautiful grove near this place today, twenty miles south of Boston. The grove, which is a forest of white pines, is a little peninsula of five or six acres, almost entirely surrounded by a lake. Outside of the peninsula, the woods occupy some other eight or ten acres, more or less, all of which were appropriated by the picnic. The skirts of the woods were filled up with an accumulation of horses and carriages of every description, collected from the neighborhood. The walks through the grove were lined with tables of refreshment, and, near the centre of it, fixed on each of the four arms of a curious wheel, forty feet high, was a seat for two persons, resting upon an axle, so that in the revolutions of the wheel, the riders retained their upright position. Two men kept the wheel in motion by means of a crank, and they must have realized something handsome by the operation, for during the day, this rotary swing, with its seats for four couples, was in constant demand. A hundred yards further in the grove, was the platform of the Anti-Slavery Society, in front of which seats were arranged for the ladies. The scene, barring the riding-wheel, resembled very much a camp-meeting, without the tents, but more what is called a burgeois in Kentucky, that is, a barbecue, or political meeting in the woods. Perhaps not less than five thousand people visited the scene during the day, a large majority of whom were of the fair sex. There were not more than fifty colored folks on the ground. Passing toward the platform, the visitors walked under a triumphal arch, decorated with evergreens, and bearing the motto - "The world is our country, and all mankind our brethren," which, to say the least, is a very comprehensive view of the subject. The stand was festooned with evergreens, and hung all round with anti-slavery banners, epigrams and paintings, the most prominent among which represented a naked negro, with arms outstretched, casting the fragments of his chains to the ground, and exclaiming "I am free!" Three or four runaway slaves were seated among the officials on the stand. The national flag was excluded from the premises.

At 11 o'clock, A. M. SAMUEL MAY, general agent of the society, called the meeting to order. A committee was appointed, who reported the following officers of the day:

- President - Edward Quincy, of Dedham.
Vice Presidents - Francis Jackson, B. Spooner and Charles J. Hoovey.
Secretary - Samuel May.
Committee on Finance - James G. Buffum, Eldridge Sprague, John M. Spear, Robert F. Wallat, Joshua T. Everett.

Rev. ELKAN HAWLEY opened with prayer. W. LEON JARVIS read extracts from the prophecies of Isaiah.

The following hymn was then sung by the assembly:
VOCATION.
BY REV. JOHN VIGORANT.

Hear ye then O God, those chains
Clanking on Freedom's plains,
By Christians wrought I
Them, who those chains have worn,
Christians from home have torn,
Christians have hither borne,
Christians have bought!

The Assembly announced resolutions to be in order. Mr. QUERRY, with a speech going to show the influence of the churches in the preservation of slavery, and the necessity of cutting them from them, offered the following:

Resolved, That in view of the notorious pro-slavery character of the churches, the question which demands and should have the immediate and serious attention of the prompt and firm decision of those persons, in the which is the wisest course, to remain still bound and in fetters, or to break at once from the false enchantment of the church, and be henceforth free? The resolution (as understood) was adopted.

Then the auditory sang the following complimentary lines to the banner of the Union:

ORIGINAL ONE.
BY M. ADLINGTON.
Tune - "Peterborough."
The stripes and stars are waving free
Along Columbia's shore;
And hark! the cry of liberty,
While loud the oceans roar!
Another sound is wafted near,
From 'neath our southern sky;
And listening nations scowling hear -
The hell-born slavery's cry!
There, while their fathers' deeds they toast
And writh the their martyrs' graves,
There mingle with the freeman's boast
The wailing of the slaves.
In vain our stars triumphant shine,
Our stripes a terror wave -
A spot is on our regal sign,
Disgraceful to the brave!
Ch. Wipe that blarney spot away!
Wake, sleeping justice, wake,
And bring that independent day
When every chain shall break.

Wm. H. Brown, a black man, (fugitive slave) was then brought forward on the rostrum. He said he sometimes thought he was free like those around him; but he continued, even here, on the soil of Massachusetts, his master has a right to come and take him away. It is only to the Anti-Slavery Society that I can look for protection. To the abolitionists, alone, I owe whatever I have of freedom. Your constitution says that I am a chattel, a slave - that I am the personal property of another man out in Missouri, and your constitution gives that man the power to take me away and sell me. Your national flag gives me no protection, and I am glad to see that most one of the many thousands here assembled, have raised that flag here to-day. It is no symbol for the true lover of liberty. There are others here, like me, who have been slaves, and are fugitives from their chains, and there are thousands of them scattered in the North. And yet, we have not got a single right under your laws, we are subject any day to be arrested and carried back to slavery, &c.

Then followed a hymn, to wit:
HYMN.
BY J. A. LOWELL.

Tune - "If richman, tell us of the night."
Men; whose boast it is that ye
Come of fathers brave and free,
If there breathe on earth a slave,
Are ye truly free and brave?
If ye do not feel the chain,
When it works a brother's pain,
Are ye not base slaves indeed,
Slaves unworthy to be freed?
Is true freedom but to break
Fetters for our own dear sake,
And with leathern hearts forget
That we have mankind's debt?
No! true freedom is to share
All the chains our brothers wear,
And with heart and hand to be
Largest to make others free.
They are slaves, who fear to speak
For the fallen and the weak;
They are slaves, who will not choose
Hated, despised, and abused,
Rather than, in silence, shrink
From the truth they needs must think;
They are slaves, who dare not be
In the right with two or three.

William Lloyd Garrison next spoke. He said that Brown did not need an apology, for no one had a better right than he to speak; he who had been a slave. Brown was about to go to Europe, and he would find an agreeable change in his treatment there. He was going as a delegate to the peace Congress, and he would be welcomed to his seat. There was a colored gentleman present from Hayti, who had been to France and England, and there was no prejudice there against his color. He was now sitting at the American house in Boston, and was allowed the same privileges as the other hearers. This was a good sign, for only a year ago it would have been impossible for this Haytian to get decent lodgings in Boston. The speaker continued at some length, and when he had done:

Mr. BERRY of the Finance Committee, proposed a subscription for the payment of expenses of the picnic, and a liberal amount was collected. Mr. BERRY testified to the hospitable manner in which the negro Douglas had been received in England, Scotland, and Ireland, from his own observation, even by the most distinguished personages.

Mr. CARRINGTON could hardly express his joy in being in attendance on such an occasion, such a "last assembly." Last year, the 4th of July was so gloomy, that like Job he was almost disposed to curse the day. Now, it was one of true rejoicing. He expatiated upon the insufficiency of the Declaration of Independence and the constitution, and upon the necessity of a general, thorough extinction of slavery, without regard to the false teachings of laws and constitutions as they exist. He referred to the letters of Henry Clay, and to the late speeches of Colonel Benton, as clearly indicating the extending sense of right in the public mind on this subject of slavery and slavery extension.

Mr. ORR inquired if Col. Benton or Henry Clay was entitled to any credit for their liberal views on this subject at this late day? Mr. BROWN replied, that they were not. They were constrained to those views from the pressure of public sentiment. Your politicians are bold only when they are following in the wake of public opinion.

It was now half past one o'clock, and the meeting took a recess till half past two, the recess being employed in the discussion of the refreshments distributed through the woods. On the re-opening:

Mr. WYNNELL PULLINER took the stand - He introduced a runaway slave, named HARRIS, to the audience, and recommended him as a good farmer. The speech of Mr. Phillips was ultra in the extreme. He contended that the abolitionists could not recognize the constitution of the United States, because it recognized slavery and slave property. He contended that even Daniel Webster, the great giant intellect of New England, in swearing obedience to the constitution, became a supporter of slavery, and that, under his oath, he was sworn to refuse a fugitive slave a shelter under his roof. Mr. Phillips did not effect the expulsion of Louis Phillips by any compromise. The revolution was complete. And while your federal constitution existed, which was a contract with slavery, we cannot expect the eradication of the evil. It is not to be done by any such namby-pamby stuff as this. It will not do to arrest the extension of slavery. We must lay the axe at the root. Our doctrine must be, no union of any kind for any purpose with the slaveholder, neither political nor religious - no compromise with slavery. In the course of his remarks, the orator said that if the slaves should rise against their masters, he should not interfere; for he was not the slave of John C. Calhoun, to do his bidding. It would be a question for the masters to settle with the slaves themselves, and between them and a righteous God.

Henry Box Brown (the slave who escaped from Richmond to Philadelphia in a box) was next brought forward to tell of his escape. He is a stout, thick-set, hearty, good-looking black man, of about 30 years of age, and evidently intelligent and shrewd. He gave his history to the meeting. The immediate provocation to his escape, was the sale of his wife and children and their removal further south, with the prospect of his being sent off in another direction. He procured a man in Richmond to nail him up in a box, and send him by express to Philadelphia, for which he paid the man \$30. In conclusion, Brown sang the following song of the box sent by express:

Right side up with care.
HENRY BOX BROWN.

On a box 3 feet and 1 inch long, 2 feet wide, 2 feet 6 inches high.
HENRY BOX BROWN.
Have you ever a man by the name of Henry Brown,
Escaped away from the south to the north,
Which he would not have done, but they stole all his rights,
But they'll never do the like again;
Chorus - Brown laid down the shovel and the hoe,
No more slave will I be for Henry Box Brown,
In the box by express he did go.

Then the orders they were given, and the care they did start,
Roll along - roll along - roll along,
Down to the landing where the steamboat met,
To bear the message of the north.
Chorus - Brown laid down the shovel and the hoe, &c.
When they packed the baggage on they turned him on his head,
There poor Brown liked to have died,
There were passengers on board who wished to set down,
And they turned the box down on its side.
Chorus - Brown laid down the shovel and the hoe, &c.

When they got to the care they threw the box off,
And down upon his head he did fall,
Then he heard his neck crack, and he thought he was dead,
But they never threw him off any more.
Chorus - Brown laid down the shovel and the hoe, &c.
When he got to Philadelphia, they said he was in port,
And Brown began to feel glad,
And he was taken on the wagon and carried to the place,
And left "his side up with care."
Chorus - Brown laid down the shovel and the hoe, &c.

The friends gathered round and asked if all was right.
As down on the box they did cry,
Brown answered them saying, "yet, all is right."
And he was then set free from his pain.
Chorus - Brown laid down the shovel and the hoe, &c.
After which, Brown announced that he had a number of printed copies of the song for sale, which were bought up by the crowd very freely.
The proceedings were concluded at five P. M. in a song, beginning:

NEW YORK HERALD

9 July 1849, 1


"Come all who claim the freeman's name,
Come join in earnest song,
In freedom's praise your voices raise,
And loud the strain prolong," &c.

Good order was preserved during the day, and the Society dispersed as if they had done something worthy the expenditure of their time and money; but according to their speeches, the Good Republicans of France are not more thoroughly revolutionary than the Abolitionists of Massachusetts, nor less scrupulous in disregard of all existing institutions. These anti-slavery people seem to be oblivious of the fact that it was their doings which arrested the movements of the South toward emancipation, and which, from the necessity of self-protection, has driven the South to a stringent resistance.

RANDOLPH

The Daily Picayune.

10 July 1849, 2

 Frederick Douglass and Remond, the celebrated Abolitionists, were recently subjected to a shower of rotten eggs, while holding forth on their favorite topic at Weymouth, Mass.

13 July 1849, 2

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

✓**TO BE INVESTIGATED.**—It will be recollected that we mentioned a few days since the case of a negro boy in the Third Municipality, who was whipped in the most shameful manner by his mistress, and then sent to a blacksmith and ironed. With his feet manacled so that he could scarcely move, he was dragged through the streets by his own mother, the mistress a negress, compelling the mother to act this part towards her child. An affidavit was yesterday made before Recorder Seuzeneau, and the owner of the boy, Rosette Rouchan, *f. w. c.*, will be brought up for examination. We doubt not that she will receive justice.

The Daily Picayune.

20 July 1849, 2

INSUBORDINATION AT THE CHARLESTON WORK-HOUSE.—On the afternoon of the 13th inst., as we learn from the Charleston Mercury, an outbreak was made at the work-house in that city, which resulted in the escape of thirty-seven of the prisoners. The ringleader in the movement was Nicholas, slave of Mr. Kelly, who was convicted some eighteen months since of an assault with deadly weapons upon a police officer, and sentenced to be hung; but a new trial being granted on the plea of insanity, he was sentenced to imprisonment, and has since been confined in the work-house. Having used threatening language, and possessed himself of a bludgeon, the keeper attempted to subdue him, but the fellow resisted, and being joined by five or six other negroes, armed with the hammers with which they are accustomed to crack stone, they overpowered the keeper and the few who came to his assistance, who were entirely unarmed, inflicting several severe, but not dangerous wounds. The door being opened, the more active participators rushed out, and were followed by a number of others, but more than twenty remained in the yard. An active pursuit was immediately commenced, and Nicholas and sixteen others were soon taken and lodged in jail.

A magistrates' court was to be organized on the following day for the trial of those concerned in the outbreak. There was great excitement on account of the daring outrage, and it will no doubt be a serious affair with Nicholas and his assistants

The Evening Picayune.

21 July 1849, 1

THE LATE NEGRO OUTBREAK AT CHARLESTON.
We mentioned two or three days ago, an outbreak of some of the negroes confined in the Charleston workhouse. We now learn that the slave Nicholas, the prime mover and instigator in the affair, has been tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be hung. Yesterday, the 20th inst., was the day of his execution. The Courier of last Monday says :

The trial of the other negroes will be continued during the week and prosecuted with energy, until all those who were concerned in the late outbreak have been brought to justice. We learn that of the thirty-four negroes who escaped from the work-house, all, with the exception of three or four, have either been brought in or have voluntarily surrendered themselves.

The Daily Picayune.

21 July 1849, 2

ASSAULT BY A SLAVE—Henry, a slave of Mr. Ferguson, was last evening arrested by the Second Municipality police, on the charge of assaulting a white girl and striking her with his dray whip on the steamboat landing.

The Evening Picayune.

24 July 1849, 1

WHITE SLAVERY IN GEORGIA.—The Muscogee (Ga.) Democrat, published at Columbus, relates the following case of brutality:

On the 17th inst. a young white girl of the name of Nancy Fann, who had for two years been an inmate of the house of one James R. Jackson, formerly of Alabama, but latterly of Shell Creek in this county, was, on petition of her mother, a Mrs. Gilder, from Hawkinsville, brought before his honor, Judge Alexander, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and after an investigation of the case, delivered in charge of her maternal parent. The circumstances of the affair are briefly these: Fann's wife had obtained, several years since, a divorce from him, for cause, and subsequently married a man of the name of Gilder, who has since deceased. The girl Nancy was taken off by her father Fann, and brought to Girard, Ala., whence he removed to Wynton, where, about two years ago, she was sold by him for a blind horse and Jersey wagon, to James R. Jackson as a slave. By some means the mother heard of the situation of her daughter, now seventeen years of age, and came on here eight months ago, with a view to release her from bondage to Jackson. Accordingly she visited the house of the latter and staid three days, when she was ordered off and otherwise abused for seeking subsequent interviews with her daughter, who was treated in all respects as a negro slave by Jackson and his family! This becoming known in the neighborhood, Mr. James M'Guire and other gentlemen interested themselves in the matter, and by the generous and voluntary aid of Col. S. Jones and Col. Rutherford, the sheriff, assisted the mother in the recovery of her child, as aforesaid, by a writ of *habeas corpus*. To the credit of the bar of this city and Girard, not one of the lawyers would undertake to defend the illegal claim of Jackson to the services and person of Nancy. Indeed, the public feeling was getting excited both against Fann, the seller of his own white child, and Jackson, the purchaser. The latter is a church member and exhorter in holy things, and yet treated the female most shamefully. She was the only servant about the house, or in the field of Jackson, and was compelled to perform the most laborious menial drudgery! As to Fann, he is said to be a rowdy of the lowest class, and is now, living in open concubinage in the neighborhood of the Wynton Female Academy, having selected that respectable and quiet village as a "city of refuge" from the lynching threatened him in Girard, if he did not leave the latter place with despatch.

25 July 1849, 2

FLOGGING AND GROG IN THE NAVY.—An anti-flogging and anti-grog meeting was lately held in Burlington, N. J. Rev. T. Cuyler made an earnest appeal in behalf of the proposed reform, arguing that —

The seaman did not need the grog—that we have no right to tempt him by the offer of it—that the grog-tub created the necessity for discipline—that the lash was a barbarism worthy of Russia, but interdicted in America, except on men-of-war and on cotton plantations—and that it is now time to make the experiment of governing American seamen without it.

The Mayor then read a resolution of thanks to Com. Stockton for administering the discipline on board vessels under his command without the lash. A glowing tribute was paid to the Jersey commodore, and the resolution passed unanimously. Mr. John Rodgers, of Burlington, made a short and forcible address, urging the necessity of removing the grog-tub, if we would get rid of the lash. His remarks met with a hearty response from every side.

The Evening Picayune.

26 July 1849, 1

EXECUTIONS IN CHARLESTON.—On the 20th inst., according to sentence by a Court of Magistrates and Freeholders, the slaves Nicholas, belonging to Wm. Kelly; George, belonging to J. S. Holmes, and John, belonging to Dr. A. V. Toomer, convicted of being the ringleaders in the late outbreak at the work-house in Charleston, S. C., and grievously wounding, maiming and bruising several white men, were executed in the jail yard of that city. Isaac, belonging to Mr. Mordecai, and Cyrus, belonging to Mr. Macbeth, who escaped in the outbreak, and for whose apprehension a reward was offered, have come in and surrendered themselves. It is said that but four of those who escaped are now at large.

The Evening Picayune.

31 July 1849, 1

VAGRANTS.— A perfect crowd of individuals, against whom the charge of vagrancy had been preferred, were this morning brought up before Recorder Genois. Fifteen commitments to the work-house were made, and one of the doomed ones, a free man of color, named Joseph Polladon, was sent down for one year. He was arrested for stealing a pair of shoes.

The Daily Picayune.

31 July 1849, 2

AN ABOLITIONIST ARRESTED.—The Charleston Mercury of the 24th Inst. mentions the arrest of an abolitionist in Spartanburg district, as follows:

An abolitionist incendiary, named John M. Barrett, a native of Ohio, has been lately arrested in Spartanburg, for circulating incendiary publications in this State. From letters taken in his possession, it is proved that the pamphlet, circulated so extensively, signed "Brutus," was prepared and printed at Cincinnati, Ohio. It was known that Barrett was authorized to take from the post office in Spartanburg a letter addressed to John Edward Thompson. Having good reason to suppose that this letter contained important matter to prove Barrett's guilt, on a proper affidavit being made, a magistrate issued a warrant against O. W. H. Legg, the postmaster at Spartanburg, to compel him to give the usual security to appear before the next court of sessions, with the said letter, as a witness against Barrett. Legg refused to be bound as a witness against Barrett, whereupon he was committed to jail. His defence is, that, according to the laws of the United States, he cannot deliver this letter to any one not duly authorized to receive it; and, secondly, that by these laws, he is bound to send this letter to Washington, if not taken out of the office by one duly authorized to receive it, before the next court of sessions will meet in Spartanburg. Upon second thoughts, however, after some hesitancy, he has entered into the required bonds, and has been liberated.

The Daily Picayune.

8 August 1849, 1

SUDDEN DEATH.—Negro Charles, the faithful body servant of the President, says the Republic of the 31st ult., and who accompanied him during the war with Mexico, died suddenly on Sunday morning, 29th ult., at the Executive Mansion. It was reported that his death was occasioned by cholera, but on inquiry we learn that such was not the case; and that the immediate cause was apoplexy. The deceased was about thirty years of age, and his health had been much impaired of late. He was much esteemed by the members of the President's family for his fidelity.

Florida Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

9 August 1849, 2

A negro boy by the name of Sam, belonging to Mr. Samuel W. Tillinghast, of this place, on Tuesday last, attempted to shoot his wife, who belongs to Mr. Wm. G. Matthews, by twice snapping a loaded gun at her, she making her escape, he discharged the contents of the gun at his wife's mother, wounding her, but not mortally. He then loaded the gun, and putting the muzzle against the side of his own head, pushed the trigger with his toe, and killed himself instantly.—*Fayetteville Carolinian.*

The Evening Picayune.

11 August 1849, 1

EXECUTION.—Ben, a slave, who was convicted of an attempt to commit a rape upon the person of a respectable young woman in Mobile, was executed on Thursday last. The execution took place in the jail yard, in the presence of about 200 persons. The negro made a few remarks upon the scaffold, acknowledging his guilt, but expressing his willingness to die, as he had received Divine forgiveness for his offence. The melancholy offices were performed by the sheriff of the county.

Florida Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

30 August 1849, 2

NEGRO PASSPORTS.

The Loco-Abolition press of the North are berating Secretary Clayton for refusing to give a negro of Philadelphia a passport, as a "citizen" of the United States, to travel in Europe. The Evening Post is contrasting the course of the Secretary with that pursued by Mr. Forsyth, as Secretary of State under Mr. Van Buren. It publishes the following passport given by Mr. F. to a negro named Peter Williams :

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

To all whom these presents shall come, greeting.

No. 4189.

Description.—Age, 50 years; stature, 5 feet 6 inches, Eng.; forehead high; eyes hazel; nose broad; mouth ordinary; chin pointed; hair black; complexion yellowish; face round and full.

*Signature of the bearer, Peter Williams.**

I, the undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, hereby request all whom it may concern to permit safely and freely to pass Rev. Peter Williams, a CITIZEN of the United States, and in case of need to give him all lawful aid and protection.

Given under my hand, and the Secretary of impression of the seal of the Department of State, at the city of Washington, the 17th day of March, A. D. 1836, in the State's Office. 60th year of the independence of these United States.

(*Gratis.*) JOHN FORSYTH.

*In his own handwriting.

Mr. Clayton's course in the present case has drawn upon him the denunciation of the Abolition wing of Northern Democracy. What would he himself have been, in the eyes of Southern Democracy, had he acted differently? An "Abolitionist," of course.

**Brownlow's Knoxville Whig,
and Independent Journal (Tenn.)**

1 September 1849, 3

500 Dollars Reward!!

RANWAY from the subscriber's residence, Rowland's Springs, Ga. on the night of the 4th inst. 4 negro men. TIM, a mulatto about 33 years of age, over six feet high, weighing about 225 lbs. and very likely. He is a first rate blacksmith.

JUPP, a bright mulatto, about 45 years old weighs about 145 lbs. limps a little when walking, has some grey hairs, and a carpenter by trade.

HERCULES, a black man, about 6 feet 1 inch high, straight and rather slender, weighs about 175 lbs. has a slight impediment in his speech, about 30 years of age, has the peculiar brogue of the low country negroes. He was brought from Charleston recently, and is a tinner by trade.

LEVI, a smoothed face black negro, about 30 years old, about 6 feet high and weighs perhaps 175 pounds. He is intelligent and can read and write and is a first rate carpenter.

I have reason to believe these negroes have been decoyed off by some thief or abolition emissary. The sum of \$200 will be paid for the delivery of the negroes, [or in that proportion for either of them,] or their confinement in some jail, so that I can get them. In addition to the above Reward, I will pay 300 dollars for the thief with adequate proof for his conviction.

JOHN S. ROWLAND

(Gass County, GEORGIA: 11, 1849)

4 September 1849, 2

Overseer Killed.

The Laurensville Herald of Friday says: "A gentleman from the neighborhood informs us that a most melancholy occurrence transpired in the vicinity of the Burnt Factory, Spartanburg District, on last Friday, which resulted in the death of Mr. HENRY FERGUSON'S overseer. One of Mr. F's negro fellows had been in the woods some days, and the overseer—whose name we were unable to learn—went in pursuit of him. Upon coming up with the boy, he was found to be armed with a large knife, and refused to return home. The overseer endeavored to force him, and in the scuffle the negro wounded him so severely, that he died on Sunday last. The negro escaped at the time, but we trust he has been taken ere this, and will receive promptly the punishment his atrocity merits.

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

5 September 1849, 1

MURDER OF A MASTER BY A SLAVE.—Capt. Tryon was murdered on the 20th ult. at Mt. Vernon, Mo. by one of his slaves, whose wife he had sold for bad behavior. The murderer was arrested.

PUBLIC LEDGER



20 September 1849, 1

COLORED CONVENTION.—A convention of the colored people of Connecticut was held in New Haven on Thursday. We learn from the Journal that it was very largely attended. Among the business transacted was the passage of the following resolutions unanimously:


Resolved. That we regard the rights of the elective franchise as one of the most invaluable and sacred rights of man, and at once the glory and the shield of civil government.

Resolved. That to deprive any class of men of this invaluable and inalienable right, and for a pretense release their property from a State tax, when at the same time they must bear their part of the expenses of the General Government, is not to be considered a favor, but is rather a measure calculated to fix upon them more deeply the invidious mark of political degradation.

The Daily Delta

25 September 1849, 2

\$100 REWARD — Runaway, the mulatto boy **BEN COLEMAN**, or **BROWN**, aged about 22 years, five feet two or three inches high, is of light complexion and well set—has been in the habit of making permits to go up and down the river, unmolested, but the wiling is not free—has no beard, and looks like a Mexican. The above reward will be paid if taken out of the State, and Fifty Dollars if taken in the State.



sep21.7w G. BOULIONY, 45 Dauphine st.

26 September 1849, 2

PHILOSOPHY OF SLAVERY.—We are indebted to the author, James Shannon, President of Bacon College, Harrodsburg, Ky., for a copy of an essay on the "Philosophy of Slavery as Identified with the Philosophy of Human Happiness." This work is a defence of the institution of domestic slavery as it exists in the United States, and seems to be intended chiefly to operate against the efforts of the Kentucky emancipationists to abolish slavery in that State. Its arguments are, in the main, founded on the authority of the Old Testament, by which it is contended that slavery is expressly authorized. The author also, in that part of his work devoted to the connection of slavery and human happiness, endeavors to prove that the aggregate happiness of the race is greatly increased by the institution of domestic servitude; that by it millions of persons have been rescued from the darkness of African barbarism, and thereby elevated in the scale of humanity, that their moral and physical condition has been improved, and finally, that the slaves of the United States are better fed, better clothed and more contented and happy than the laboring population of any country in the world.

The Evening Picayune.

5 October 1849, 1

HARBORING A SLAVE.—John Barrett this morning made an affidavit before Recorder Genois, charging one Ketty, *f. m. c.*, residing in Bienville street, with having harbored and concealed a runaway slave for several weeks past. The charge has not been investigated.

RECORDER BALDWIN'S COURT.—Nothing but cases of assault and battery came before this court this morning, and there were none deserving of particular notice.

William, a slave belonging to Mr. Blanc, was last night caught on board a schooner lying in the New Basin, in the act of stealing clothes. He was locked up for examination.

THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

13 October 1849, 3

LOCAL MATTERS.

NEGRO BALLS.—As the fall and winter approaches the recurrence of these balls follows, as a matter of course. Would it not be well for the corporation authorities to exercise more discretion in granting permits for these assemblages; as we are informed by a worthy citizen and member of the last grand jury, that a large proportion of the business before the grand inquest at its late session arose from fights and brawls at these gatherings, and the watch-house books will fully attest the fact. We have no objection to their enjoying themselves innocently; but the sale of liquor and other abuses should be strictly prohibited, and the attendance of police officers for the preservation of order absolutely required, should such permits be granted in future.

19 December 1849, 4

\$100 REWARD.



RUNAWAY or Stolen from the Subscriber, living near Freedonia, Chambers county, Alabama, on the 18th inst., a negro fellow named **ASA**. Said boy may be known by his forefingers, one being cut off, the other stiff. He is about 20 years old, middle stature, dark complexion—took with him his clothes and a fine fur cap. If apprehended, he will no doubt deny his name, owner and residence, as he did some years ago in Macon jail. He will endeavor to get into Monroe about Forsyth, or Houston about the old plantation of George Whittfield. The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of said negro with the thief and proof to convict him, or \$20 for the negro alone lodged so I can get him.

ASA COX.

Freedonia Ala. Dec 4, 1849. Dec 12 37-3t

\$150 REWARD.



RANAWAY, on the 18th instant, from the Plantation belonging to the Estate of Dr. John Hill, **SIX Negroes**—**PETER**; a tall, very likely *black* fellow, open countenance, bold bearing and plain spoken, has a scar on the chin or neck; **SYLVIA**, his wife, tall, copper colored, cross-eyed and rather ill-favored; woman **GRACE**, black, well-made, rather spare, and quick in her movements; **TOM**, black, rather small-sized, has lost a front tooth, and appears simple; **FREB**, stout, copper colored, stammers very badly, and shows his teeth in talking; **ISAAC**, middle height, partly bald, very bad teeth, and rather bad countenance.—Said Negroes are all between the ages of 20 and 30. When last seen they were at Concord, Early county, in the company of three white men, with a two-horse wagon. They may have separated, but it is more probable they have gone down into Florida, or are endeavoring to reach North Carolina, as they were brought from the latter State. I will give the above reward for their delivery on said plantation, or \$75 for their apprehension and detention in jail.

RICH'D B. HILL.

Oct 31 31-tf Early county, Ga.



LEFT, about the last of April, my negro boy **MOSES**. He is likely in some jail by this time, and may refuse to give his proper name, or that of his owner. Moses is thirty or upwards, thick set, very quick spoken, not of the blackest kind, and has a scar on one of his arms, between the elbow and shoulder. Any information respecting said boy, will be thankfully received, and a reasonable compensation will be given for his apprehension and detention, so that I get him.

SEABORN C. BRYAN.

Minerva, Houston Co., Ga., Sep. 12, 1849. 24-tf

NEW YORK HERALD

20 December 1849, 1

The slave Ben, who committed an outrage upon a little daughter of Mr. Bright, near St Louis, Mo., a short time since, and afterwards murdered her, has been sentenced to be hung on the 11th day of January next.

THE UNION: WASHINGTON

17 January 1850, 3

The abolitionists of Massachusetts are again exhibiting their folly and madness. The "Liberator" of Boston has published a series of petitions, addressed to the legislature now in session, one of which requests the legislature to call an immediate convention of the people of the Commonwealth, to determine what measures shall be taken to effect a peaceful secession from the American Union. These fanatics might do some service to the State and to the country, if the whole brood were themselves peacefully to secede from the United States, and migrate to Africa, or to the moon, if they could find any means of reaching a planet which is so well adapted to their character and plans.

THE UNION: WASHINGTON

18 January 1850, 3

The Savannah Republican and the Richmond Republican (both whigs) concur in the belief that "the time has now come when the South should take her stand, and proclaim: "Thus far and no further to the waves of Northern aggression." "We say to these Northern presses and politicians—if you really value the Union, take care to keep your hands from intermeddling in our local affairs, for which you are not responsible, and which only interest us. If your attachment to the Union is sincere and not pretended, it is necessary you should know that these unjust and unpardonable aggressions do materially threaten its integrity, and that its permanent safety can only be secured by halting on the threshold of this mad career, and then, when reflection comes, by retracing these offensive steps which have given such serious grounds of complaint to the South."

The Daily Enquirer.

CINCINNATI

27 February 1850, 2

• A young slave girl in Washington City, who had been chastised by her mistress, being left in charge of an infant three months old, got the laudanum bottle and poured the poison into its mouth, from the effects of which it died in a few hours.

30 March 1850, 2

Free Negro Citizenship.

Mr. Baldwin, one of the U. S. Senators from Connecticut, has brought up in the Senate another agitating negro question. He has moved a reference to the Committee on Commerce, to inquire and report whether the arrest and incarceration in Southern ports, of colored persons, citizens of Northern States, engaged in navigating Northern vessels, is not a violation of the constitution.

This is a revival of the old question which the North has disputed so long, and the South invariably asserted—whether the slaveholding States have the constitutional power to prohibit the access to their population of free negro sailors, who arrive by sea in Northern vessels. Massachusetts has taken the lead of the North, in claiming for her negro citizens the rights of citizens of the United States, and undertaken to sustain her position by elaborate legislative reports. Some years ago she sent out special agents, Mr. Hubbard to this port, and Mr. Hoar to Charleston, specially charged with the protection of the negro sailors, cooks, stewards, &c. Both met with very ungracious receptions. The public sentiment was so unequivocally against the mission that it was not deemed safe for either to remain. Both received such emphatic notice to quit, that they threw up their appointments and went back to Massachusetts.

There has been no change as we believe in the public opinion on these subjects. The right of every community to take measures for self-preservation, and as a precautionary measure, to put under restraint or to exclude entirely from their waters and their shores, such persons as they have reason to know to be dangerous to their social peace, is inseparable from their existence as a State. It is a police regulation which the South cannot give up, and never intended to give up, nor is it given up within the meaning of the constitutional clause upon which Massachusetts relies, as giving her negro citizens the rights of citizens in the Southern States. The constitution stipulates that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States." It could never be intended by this that Massachusetts could make by her constitution a citizenship for Louisiana and South Carolina, which these States do not permit to their own inhabitants. A man, because he is a citizen of Massachusetts, cannot be permitted to enjoy within another State, privileges which he could not enjoy as a citizen of that State. Free negroes cannot be made by Massachusetts law, capable of enjoying rights in Georgia or Louisiana, which free negroes in Georgia or Louisiana are incapable by law of exercising there. The fair interpretation of the constitution does not support the Massachusetts claim, even if the duties of self-preservation did not afford a rule of construction which is conclusive against it.

Still there has been a great deal of feeling shown at the East in consequence of the enforcement of these police regulations in the Southern States, and Mr. Baldwin, who is a very decided anti-slavery man, is evidently desirous of adding this to the other subjects of sectional controversy. A careful and elaborate report may, however, be of service in collecting the precedents and the arguments and making the public mind familiar with the merits of a question that has been much distorted in the representations of the anti-slavery agitators.

The Ancient City
(St. Augustine)
13 April 1850, 3

A TOUCH OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—The St. Louis Organ tells, that a fine, likely, fashionable-dressed slave, who had been through the wars with General Worth was sent to the police office by his master, for being drunk. According to custom, Lieut. Cozzens asked his name, upon which the dusky exquisite, with all the airs of a top of upper-tendom, handed out his wallet, and, with a courteous bow, presented his card.

"Well," exclaimed the Lieutenant, with intense astonishment, "you are some, and no mistake for a darkey."

The first-family African smiled,
"It's the way we always do, sir, in South Carolina."

The Daily Enquirer.

(Cincinnati)

24 May 1850, 2

UNBLUSHING IMPUDENCE AND MERITED PUNISHMENT.—Fred. Douglas, the impudent Negro who has of late taken upon himself the privilege of abusing our country, its Patriots and Constitution, without having that chastisement which he so richly merited at the hands of our Republicans, who would condescend to notice his blasphemy and negroism, had the audacity yesterday morning to walk down Broadway, the principal promenade in our city, with two white females resting on his arms. Several citizens, who noticed this disgraceful scene, followed the impudent scamp to the Battery. On observing that he was watched, the negro commenced laughing and sneering at the gentlemen who were behind him. One of them could not withstand the provoked and justifiable temptation to award to the negro that punishment which his daring rascality had subjected him to. The gentleman stepped up to him and politely requested the females to leave their ebony companion and place themselves under the protection of a gentleman who was standing near by. The women very quietly did as they were desired to do, and then the indignant and insulted gentleman administered to the back of the negro a "dressing" that he will have occasion to remember some time hence.—*N. Y. Globe, May 18.*

29 May 1850, 2

Fred. Douglass Thrashed.

The *New York Globe*, under the head of "unblushing impudence and merited punishment," gives the following account of what happened on Friday last, in Broadway:

"Fred. Douglass, the impudent negro who has of late taken upon himself the privilege of abusing our country, its patriots and Constitution, without having that chastisement which he so richly merited at the hands of our republicans, who would condescend to notice his blasphemy and negroisms, had the audacity yesterday to walk down Broadway, the principal promenade in our city, with two white females resting on his arms. Several citizens, who had noticed this disgraceful scene, followed the impudent scamp to the battery. On observing that he was watched, the negro commenced laughing and sneering at the gentlemen, who were behind him. One of them could not withstand the provoked and justifiable temptation to award to the negro that punishment which his daring rascality had subjected him to. The gentlemen stepped up to him and politely requested the females to leave their ebony companion and place themselves under the protection of a gentleman who was standing near by. The women very quietly did as they were desired to do, and then the indignant and insulted gentleman administered to the back of the negro a "dressing" that he will have occasion to remember some time hence. Maddened justice forgets the dictates of law in a case of this kind; and personally, we can see no reason why it should not."

We feel much obliged to the "indignant gentleman" who administered the punishment; but what a commentary does the proceeding furnish upon the conduct of the Northern people towards the slave? They denounce slavery, assist fugitives to escape, and spend much breath and but little money for the amelioration of the black race; and yet when they see a colored "gemman" acting upon the principles of equality for which they contend, and escorting one of their own "kith and kin" through the streets, they follow him and horsewhip him for it! But we repeat: we are heartily obliged to the *New Yorker* for giving Douglass a "dressing;" and while his hand is in, we would be glad if he would do the same with Garrison, Phillips and other bosom friends of Douglass among the whites.—
Savannah Republican.

The Savannah Georgian.

31 May 1850, 2

A SENSIBLE NEGRO.—Sam, a negro man, belonging to Wm. S. Mallory, esq. who went out in the bark U. Colley, to California, about fifteen months ago, returned home on Sunday morning, having come by way of the Isthmus, and thence to New York, in which city he remained a week. With every opportunity of retaining his freedom, acquired by visiting so many places where slavery does not exist, he preferred, very sensibly to return to his master. Sam didn't travel through the so called non-slaveholding countries for nothing.—*Norfolk Herald.*

Daily National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON

10 June 1850, 4

\$500 REWARD.—Left this city about 12 o'clock on Saturday night, three negro slaves named Sanford Lee, John Lee, and Jane Lee. Sanford is a stout well built man, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches in height, and forty years of age. He has a small tumor on his right wrist, caused by an accident. John is six feet in height, but not so stout in proportion as his brother. Jane is 25 years of age, and of rather lighter color than either of her brothers. They are probably in company with their brother Henry Lee, a free man, who has his free papers with him, obtained a few days ago from the clerk of the court. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the three, or a proportionate amount for either of them.

June 10—3t

The Daily Enquirer.

10 July 1850, 2

—♦♦♦—
RUMORED SLAVE INSURRECTION.--The Centre-ville (Md.) *Sentinel*, of Tuesday last, says:

"The good citizens of Kent Island were greatly alarmed during last week, in consequence of a rumor which was current, to the effect that an insurrection of negroes was about to take place. They patrolled the Island for several nights in succession, but nothing was discovered to increase their fears. We suspect that the rumor had its origin in some wag of a fellow who wished to play off a joke. If such be the fact, and he can be found out, they ought to give him a duck in the Chesapeake, for a rebellion is too serious a matter to joke about."--*Baltimore Sun*.

—♦♦♦—

The Daily Mercury.

15 July 1850, 1
Evening Edition

A FUGITIVE NEGRO.—A runaway slave calling himself the Rev. Dr. Pennington addressed a large meeting in Glasgow, Scotland, on the 11th ult. A report in the Glasgow Mail says:

The reverend doctor went on in a long and eloquent speech, to give a variety of details as to the state of matters on the question of slavery in the Southern States, and the progress the colored population of America were making in civilization. The numbers escaping annually from slavery in the South and going to the free States of the Union was estimated at 2,500, many of whom sought an asylum in Canada, after having encountered innumerable dangers from rifle-men, bloodhounds and wanderings through deserts. He read a letter from the Rev. Dr. Burns, of Toronto, to show that the number of negroes in Canada was estimated at twenty thousand; and he (Dr. Pennington) had no doubt they had now increased to thirty thousand. He wanted some safe Canaan for his brethren after they had crossed the Red Sea out of Egypt. He would prefer Jamaica to Canada, as it was more congenial to their Southern constitutions; and he had hopes that thousands of them would yet find a home in some of the West India Islands.

SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS,

16 July 1850, 2

Frederick Douglass, going to Cincinnati in the "Alabama," was asked to speak. Having obtained a vote of the company in favor of his doing so, he made a speech of an hour and a half.

17 July 1850, 4

TOUCHING INCIDENT.—A lady, who arrived here from the South on Saturday evening, found when she left New Haven that her nurse, a colored woman and slave, was missing. She could not account for it, and her friends suggested that the woman had availed herself of the opportunity to secure her freedom; but she did not believe it, and thought the train on Monday would bring her. And sure enough on Monday she appeared. It seems that on changing cars at New Haven she went back after something that one of the children had forgotten, and was left behind. And the faithful creature, finding herself left, and only intent on reaching her mistress, immediately started off, following the railroad track as her guide, and, sleeping out that night, pushed on all day Sunday, and slept out the next night, and reached here Monday morning about eleven o'clock, having travelled the whole sixty miles on foot.

[*Springfield Republican.*]

The Daily Enquirer.

CINCINNATI

1 August 1850, 1

There appears to be some little trouble among the anti-slavery men in Pittsburgh, on account of DOUGLAS, the negro orator. Mr. WOODSON refused to let DOUGLAS use the colored church, and charged him with being an infidel; while the colored orator obtained possession of the church, and came down upon his "villanyer" like a thousand of brick. As yet, we are in the dark as to the final result.

9 August 1850, 2

Slave Colony in California.

The skeleton of a plan for planting a slave colony in California, south of 36° 30', has been submitted to us by several public spirited gentlemen who are ready to embark in the well conceived enterprise. That the plan is eminently worthy of public attention, we entertain not a doubt. It is not the ideal creation of hairbrained visionaries, but a suggestion which addresses itself to every Southern statesman and philanthropist. It will claim the early consideration of every slave owner, and the patronage of Southern legislatures.

DEVOTION.—A slave woman from the South was accidentally left by the cars at New Haven, and followed the railroad track on foot to Springfield to rejoin her mistress, sleeping in the bushes two nights on the journey.

16 August 1850, 2

The slave of the Hon. Mr. Toombs, who was badly wounded in the left hand, on his late attempt to escape, returned to his master on Friday evening. He may yet suffer the loss of his arm. The white man who was arrested with the eloping party, is General Chaplin, editor of the Chaplin Portfolio, an Abolition paper, published at Albany, N. Y.

The Charleston Mercury.

26 August 1850, 2

MURDER ON THE SATILLA RIVER.—By a letter received in this city, dated Jefferson, (Georgia,) 18th inst. we learn that on the Tuesday night previous, Mr. BLUNT, Overseer of the plantation of Colonel OWENS, went out on a bear hunt with a number of negroes. The blacks returned at early daylight the next morning, and stated to Mrs. BLUNT that they had found Mr. B. sitting on a log, with his gun across his knees, dead, his face and hands terribly cut up with a hatchet, and otherwise badly mutilated. Three of the negroes had been taken up on suspicion.

4 December 1850, 2

SUPERIOR COURT OF McINTOSH COUNTY.—The Superior Court of McIntosh County, Judge H. R. JACKSON, presiding, commenced its fall term on Thursday, 28th ult. There were but few cases on the docket. The most important case was the trial of two negroes belonging to W. H. MONGIN, Esq. of this city, charged with murder. The prosecution was conducted by the Solicitor General, and the defence by F. S. BARTOW and H. F. LAW, Esqs., of this city. The trial occupied an entire day, and resulted in a verdict of acquittal.

7 December 1850, 2

A CASE FOR THE POLICE.—On Thursday afternoon a lady, while walking in the street about sunset, was assailed by a negro boy, who seized the purse which she held in her hand, and made several violent efforts to wrest it from her. In the struggle the villain pulled the lady to the ground and bruised and scratched her fingers, around which the purse was wrapped. The screams of the lady soon brought several persons to her assistance, who, however, did not reach the spot until her assailant had fled. The desperate rascal should be sought out and condignly punished for his audacity.

We recently heard of another case in which a young Miss, while returning from school, was assaulted in the street by a black fellow, who detained her for some time, submitting her to annoyance and indignities. The police should be on the lookout for such fellows. When caught, they should be made examples of.

THE UNION: WASHINGTON

5 January 1851, 2

AN ABORTIVE ATTEMPT AT ABDUCTION.—We saw yesterday a rather queer sight at the jail in this city. It was nothing less than a strapping negro man, whose complexion is a daguerreotype of night itself, dressed up in woman's clothes. He was in one apartment, while in another we saw his travelling companion—a not very pretty but decent enough looking white woman. The account which the negro man gives of himself, that he belongs to a Mr. McCauley, in Orange county, North Carolina; that he was induced by the white woman to leave his master and accompany her as far as Washington in the dress of a woman; that they had succeeded in getting as far as the junction of the Richmond and Fredericksburg and Louisa roads, when they were informed that the negro could go no further without a pass. As the negro had no pass, the couple had to retrace their steps in the return train to Richmond, and thence travelled on through this place to Gaston, where the conductor, suspecting something wrong, prevented their going further, and brought them to this place and lodged them in jail. The negro, who says his name is Abraham, seems to be quite intelligent, and by no means dejected at the failure of his attempt to elope.

[Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer.]

NEGRO WIT.—There is a tradition that one of the esquires in Malden, Massachusetts, had a slave who had been in his family until he was about seventy years of age. Perceiving that there was not much more work left in the old man, the esquire took him one day and made him a somewhat pompous address to the following effect: "You have been a faithful servant to me and my father before me. I have long been thinking what I should do to reward you for your services. I give you your freedom! You are your own master; you are your own man." Upon this the old negro shook his grizzly head, and with a sly glance, showing that he saw through the master's intentions, quietly replied, "No, no, massa, you eat de meat, and now you must pick de bone!"

The Daily Delta


17 January 1851, 2

Attempt to Abduct a Slave by a White Woman.—We saw yesterday a rather queer sight at the jail in this city. It was nothing less than a strapping negro man whose complexion is a daguerreotype of night itself, dressed up in woman's clothes. He was in one apartment, while in another we saw his travelling companion—a not very pretty, but decent enough-looking white woman. The account which the negro man gives of himself is, that he belongs to a Mr. McCauley, in Orange county, North Carolina; that he was induced by the white woman to leave his master and accompany her as far as Washington in the dress of a woman; that they had succeeded in getting as far as the junction of the Richmond and Fredericksburg and Louisa roads, when they were informed that the negro could go no further without a pass. As the negro had no pass, the couple had to retrace their steps in the return train to Richmond, and thence traveled on through this place to Gaston, where the conductor, suspecting something wrong, prevented their going further and brought them to this place and lodged them in jail. The negro, who says his name is Abraham, seems to be quite intelligent, and by no means dejected at the failure of his attempt to elope.—*Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer.*

The Daily Delta

17 January 1851

Slaves! Slaves!

 **CARMAN & RICARDO**, Auctioneers, have removed their **SLAVE DEPOT** to the large and commodious three story brick Building, No. 61 FRANKLIN ST., opposite the Shades. This Establishment was built expressly for the Slave business, and is one of the most commodious and well-ventilated establishments for the purpose in the United States. They are now prepared with comfortable accommodations for 300 slaves; and as they do not speculate, nor permit any one connected with their establishment to do so, they believe they can do ample justice to all parties entrusting them with their business.

The management of their establishment is at present under the management of Mr. W. V. Tanshill, late of Mississippi. All Slaves deposited at their establishment, must be first registered at their office, No. 61 Magazine street. dec19-51

AUCTION NOTICE.

THE undersigned having formed a partnership under the firm of **J. L. Taylor & Co.**, for the transaction of a general Auction and Commission business, are now ready to receive consignments at their Store No. 31 Chartres, corner of Customhouse street.

Liberal cash advances made on merchandise consigned to them. (But door sales attended to with promptness.)

E. C. Ketch, Esq., No. 104, William street, New York, and **Franklin Green, Jr.**, Esq., Milk street, Boston, are their duly authorized agents. **J. L. TAYLOR,**
GARDNER SMITH.

nov14-51

21 January 1851 2

Abolition Demonstration.

We find the following in the New York Herald. It shows that the abolitionists are busy about Boston; but, at the same time, it proves that their violence is only equalled by their insignificance. As for the conduct of the miserable fanatic Chaplin, we are not surprised at anything he does, with the penitentiary before his eyes. But so far as regards Thompson, the member of the British Parliament from the Tower Hamlets, he is acting just as we predicted he would on his first advent here. We said he came for no other purpose than to aid in the slavery agitation, and to contribute his mite to the disunion projects of the abolition fanatics. This was indignantly denied by the New York Post, the New York Tribune, the Liberator, and other abolition organs, and we were censured for casting such reflections on this illustrious British philanthropist. It was said that he only came on a visit to his friends, and for purposes in nowise connected with our domestic affairs. What say these apologists now? He has been following the example and emulating the zeal of Garrison and Fred. Douglass, his two bosom friends and cronies. How do the good people of Boston relish this vile incendiary from abroad, who repays the indulgence he receives by slander of and insult to the people and government of this country?

Abolition Meeting in Boston.—Disgraceful Proceedings.

Boston, Jan. 18, 1851.—Mr. Wm. L. Chaplin, who has been bailed out of prison for having been caught in the act of abducting slaves from their masters, was received last evening at Tremont Temple by an audience of about 700, one-third of whom were colored people. He related his story, and a subscription was raised toward making up the \$25,000 for which he is bailed. George Thompson, the notorious English abolitionist, arose amid applause and hisses, but the disturbance was not so great as to prevent his speaking. He said he blushed for the city of Boston, and that acts had been committed here which made it stink in the nostrils of humanity. He abused the Union meeting which was held in Faneuil Hall, President Fillmore, the South, the church, &c. He was frequently interrupted in his speech by indignant hisses and cries, and there would undoubtedly have been a serious disturbance, had the holding of the meeting been more generally known.

The Daily Syracuse.

22 January 1851, 2

ABOLITIONISTS IN A RAGE.—The following are among a batch of resolutions submitted by Gerritt Smith, that have been adopted by the Anti-Slave-Law Convention, in session at Syracuse, N. Y.

Resolved, That we pour out upon the fugitive slave law the fullest measure of our contempt, and hate, and execration, and pledge ourselves to resist it actively as well as passively, and by all such means as shall, in our esteem, promise the most effectual resistance.

Resolved, That between corrupt politics on the one hand and corrupt churches on the other—between the politicians and parties who enacted this law, and the priests who are preaching its enforcement—there is no hope for this nation, unless it shall very speedily be brought to prefer honesty to knavery, both in its religious teachers and civil rulers.

Resolved, That were the current religion of the country to be exchanged for blank infidelity, the abolition of slavery would be comparatively easy.

The last was adopted after considerable discussion.


The N. Y. Express says that the meeting was a poor affair.

The Louisiana Courier.

New Orleans

4 February 1851, 2

35 REWARD.

 RUNAWAY, since the 29th of January 1851, the negro ANTOINE, alias WILLIAM, a well known journeyman baker, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches tall, yellowish complexion, strong constitution, large head, big nose, thick lips, large flat feet, a large burnt scar on the chest, a piece of one ear bitten off, and speaking English and French.

Any person who will give shelter to that negro, either on land or on board of any ship, will be sued according to the law.

The above reward will be given to any person who will bring back said slave to his master, No. 102, Orleans street, or will lodge him in any of the jails in New Orleans or Lafayette, where it is said his wife is now residing. f4, 6, 3pw.

The Daily Delta

9 February 1851, 1

A NUT FOR THE ABOLITIONISTS TO CRACK.—A nut for abolitionists to crack is supplied by the Mobile Herald of Friday last, in the following "local":

A free negro applied yesterday to one of our justices of the peace for information as to whether or not he could sell himself into slavery. He stated that he was born free, was raised in this community, that he did not wish to go either to the free States or Liberia; but would be much better satisfied were he a slave of some good master. He said that although he was "lord of himself," he could plainly see that the slaves enjoyed more real happiness and contentment than he ever did with all his boasted liberty and freedom—that he did not wish to leave this community and country, that from all the information he could derive concerning those who had gone to the free States, his disposition to emigrate thither was very unfavorable;—and as to Liberia, he was aware that he could there exercise all the rights of citizenship; and take a social position among those who occupied the country, which he knew he could never do here. But after mature reflection, and weighting the subject in every shape that presented itself to his mind, he would prefer to be considered a slave and reside here, and that some white person should exercise ownership over him, and that it was to carry out this intention that he sought the information.

The negro is about 35 years of age, and manifests a considerable degree of intelligence. He says that he can read print very well, but cannot write.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

26 February 1851, 4

Credit Sale of a choice gang of 104 Slaves, raised to the cultivation of Sugar and cotton.

BY J. A. BEARD, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, 13th of March, 1851, and the following day, at 12 o'clock, will be sold at auction at Banks' Arcade, in the city of New Orleans, 104 choice field Negroes, acclimated and raised in this State, comprising as follows—to-wit:

- 1 BILL OXON, aged 35 years, engineer and field hand, (ruptured);
- 2 ANDREW, aged 35 years, field hand;
- 3 OLD ISAAC, aged 60 years, glazier and miller;
- 4 BILLY, aged 40 years, cartier and outlier;
- 5 HARRY, aged 30 years, field hand;
- 6 JOE GRIFFIN, aged 30 years, works in cooper shop;
- 7 LONZO, aged 30 years, ox driver and field hand;
- 8 BEN, aged 28 years, field hand;
- 9 BYRUM, aged 25 years, field hand;
- 10 OLD PETER, aged 35 years, miller;
- 11 AARON, aged 35 years, field hand;
- 12 LEVI, aged 18 years, field hand;
- 13 BIG SAM, aged 25 years, field hand;
- 14 HAMPTON STUCKER, aged 30 years, rough carpenter, (ruptured);
- 15 HAMPTON TERRY, aged 45 years, cartier, and striker in blacksmiths' shop;
- 16 WALTER, aged 60 years, gardner and field hand;
- 17 ISAAC, aged 25 years, field hand;
- 18 WASHINGTON, aged 25 years, field hand;
- 19 JIM STUCKER, aged 30 years, field hand;
- 20 DAVE, aged 40 years, field hand;
- 21 YOUNG KID, aged 25 years, works in field, and saw mill;
- 22 GILES, aged 45 years, works in field and at whip-saw;
- 23 HARRY, aged 25 years, works in field;
- 24 DANIEL, aged 25 years, works in field, brick maker and house servant;
- 25 ISAM, aged 30 years, works in field, brick maker;
- 26 WILL KEOY, aged 45 years, field hand and cartier;
- 27 WILSON, aged 25 years, field hand;
- 28 NATHAN, aged 25 years, works in field;
- 29 NUBBIN, aged 25 years, works in field;
- 30 MOLOMON, aged 25 years, works in field;
- 31 YELLOW JOE, aged 18 years, works in field;
- 32 HILLIARD, aged 25 years, works in field; and clarifier;
- 33 BROXON, aged 13 years, works in field;
- 34 SAM, aged 15 years, works in field;
- 35 WILLIS, aged 13 years, works in field;
- 36 PETER, aged 18 years, works in field;

Women and Girls.

- 37 MALLY, aged 22 years, field hand;
- 38 QUENCY, aged 25 years, field hand;
- 39 MILVEY, aged 25 years, field hand;
- 40 NIBBY, aged 40 years, field hand;
- 41 HIBBY, aged 35 years, field hand;
- 42 ADELINE, aged 27 years, field hand;
- 43 RUDDY, aged 25 years, field hand;
- 44 SARAH, aged 30 years, field hand;
- 45 TAMMIE, aged 25 years, field hand;
- 46 VENUS, aged 40 years, field hand;
- 47 BECKIE, aged 25 years, field hand, and a good cook;

- 48 LETTIE, aged 40 years, field hand;
 - 49 CHARITY, aged 35 years, field hand;
 - 50 MARY, aged 25 years, field hand;
 - 51 PHILLIS, aged 40 years, field hand;
 - 52 LITTLE TEMPA, aged 19 years, field hand;
 - 53 CHARLOT, aged 30 years, field hand;
 - 54 CHANEY, aged 40 years, field hand;
 - 55 JENNY, aged 30 years, field hand;
 - 56 NANNY, aged 30 years, field hand;
 - 57 JUDY, aged 19 years, field hand;
 - 58 MARY ANN, aged 45 years, field hand;
 - 59 PRUDY, aged 45 years, field hand;
 - 60 ELIZABETH, aged 16 years, field hand.
 - 61 AZALIN, aged 16 years, field hand;
 - 62 LILLIA, aged 14 years, field hand;
 - 63 PENNY, aged 25 years, field hand;
 - 64 PILPHY, aged 25 years, field hand;
 - 65 W. DICKY, aged 25 years, field hand;
 - 66 OLD LUBY, aged 60 years, takes care of children;
 - 67 MARINDE, aged 16 years, field hand;
 - 68 EMILY, aged 13 years, field hand;
 - 69 LINDY, aged 40 years, field hand and nurse;
 - 70 LINKEY, aged 17 years, field hand;
- WOMEN WITH CHILDREN.**
- 71 CHARITY, aged 25 years, field hand and good cook, with female child;
 - 72 ELIMBA, aged 33 years, field hand, with one child;
 - 73 BIG GIMPA, aged 23 years, field hand, and two children;
 - 74 EMILINE, aged 23 years, field hand, and three children, viz: Milly, 8 years; Cyrus, 6 years, and Nelly, 3 years;
 - 75 LITTLE DICY, aged 30 years, field hand, and boy Basil, aged 10 years;
 - 76 ABBY, aged 30 years, field hand, and two children, Nancy, 6 years, and Lave, 3 years;
 - 77 SARAH, aged 35 years, field hand, and one child, Aleck, 9 years;
 - 78 MELVINA, aged 25 years, field hand, and two children, Ely, aged 9 years, and Ann, aged 7 years;
 - 79 ANNETTE, aged 25 years, field hand, and three children, Lucinda, aged 10 years; Ojias, aged 3 years, and James, 3 do;
 - 80 FRANCES, aged 30 years, field hand, and two children, Isaac, aged 5 years, and Nicy, aged 8 years;
 - 81 BIRD DICKY, aged 25 years, field hand, and two children, Boy, aged 3 years, and Chesey, aged 11 years;
 - 82 PLEAHANT, aged 30 years, field hand, and Boy, aged 8 years;
 - 83 PATSY, aged 18 years, field hand, and one child.

TERMS OF SALE:

One year's credit, for notes bearing mortgage if required, and interest from date to payment of 8 per cent per annum. The notes or drafts to be approved at the time of adjudication, and if not satisfactory, the negroes will be again sold. No slave delivered until the terms are complied with.

The sales to be passed within five days from date of sale, before T. O. Mark, Not. Pub., at the expense of the purchasers.

The Slaves can be seen five days previous to day of sale.

The Natchez Free Trader will please copy, and send their account to the Auctioneer, previous to day of sale.

Cincinnati Nonpareil

3 March 1851, 2.

PARDONED.--Governor Helm of Ky., has pardoned the slave, *Daniel*, who was found guilty, at the last term of the Jefferson Circuit Court of the murder of O'Shaughnessy. The reprieve was granted on the condition that he be sent out of the State forthwith.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

3 March 1851, 1

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 20.

THOMPSON, THE ENGLISH ABOLITIONIST, PELTED WITH EGGS, &c.—Thompson, the notorious English abolition lecturer, was pelted with rotten eggs while at the railroad depot in this place yesterday. He was completely covered over with the precious commodity. This, too, in the presence of a large crowd of spectators, who hooted him with all manner of disapprobatory vociferations. It was with great difficulty and only by the interference of the authorities that the populace was prevented from perpetrating even more serious chastisement upon him.

Stones and other missiles were thrown into his room night before last, thus holding him very uneasy. He has departed in secret for the West. Perhaps he would do well to go South.

10 March 1851, 2

THE WILD WOMAN CAUGHT.— We learn from the Houston (Texas) Telegraph that the famous wild woman of the Navidad has been caught. A party of hunters, who were out hunting deer, accidentally came upon the camp of this singular creature and captured her. She is an African negro, who fled to these wilds when the settlements were deserted just after Fannin's defeat, and she has been wandering about for a period of about fifteen years. Her food during that period has consisted of acorns, nuts, and other wild fruits, with such other food as she could occasionally steal from the neighboring settlements. She cannot speak any English, but converses freely with the Africans on the neighboring plantations. — Thus is solved the mystery that has hitherto given a romantic interest to the story of the wild woman of Navidad.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

12 March 1851, 3

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD—Ab-
sconded on the 1st of March, instant, the slave man
CHARLES, about 28 years old, of brown color, is
rather slender, good looking, and keeps his hair well
combed, is very polite to well dressed person, has plen-
ty of clothing, he can read and write, speaks French and Eng-
lish, and is about 5 feet 10 inches in height. He came to New
Orleans from Maryland about 14 years ago, having belonged to
the family of Sherwoods, of St Mary's county, Md. He is sup-
posed to have left on board of some steamboat for the West.
I will give \$100 reward if taken out of this State, and \$50 if
taken in this State and returned to me.

CHAS. H. TANEY.

The Daily Enquirer.

CINCINNATI

25 March 1851, 2

FREE NEGROES IN DELAWARE—The Legislature of Delaware has been legislating on the subject of free negroes in that State. It is proposed to remove from the State the more worthless of this unfortunate race, so as to stimulate others to self-elevation and improvement.

Where they will drive them is not made a part of the legislative policy; probably to Ohio, which is fast becoming a colored colony for other States.

Louisville Democrat

16 April 1851, 3

□ The two negroes who killed their master, Mr. Edwards, in Lafayette county, on the 21st ult., have been committed to the jail of that county to await their trial. Although the atrocity of the crime, and the barbarity with which it was committed would have been some justification for the infliction of summary punishment, the law was held supreme, and the negroes were committed to answer for its violation.— Washington, (Ala.) paper.

Florida Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

24 April 1851, 2

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of the 10th, inst. presents us with the following novelet, demonstrative of the public sentiment of Illinois with regard to the beneficial influence of slavery upon some of the white race. In which practical example, it seems that the whites are made exceptions to this law so odious and reproachful. They must be a sad set there indeed, to fall so far below the standard of moral worth and general sympathy:

Sale of a White Man—It is stated in a letter from Rushville, Ill., that a white man, who was a blacksmith by trade, and having a large family of children, was arrested lately on account of inveterate habits of intemperance, and tried by a jury as a vagrant. He was convicted, and the judge sentenced him to be sold at public auction, for the term of four months.

We have not heard that the good people of Illinois have yet gone frantic about this act, or in consequence of it threatened resistance to law, and civil war, like some in Boston. Yet selling the liberty of a free white citizen is as aggravated an instance of the law's oppression as returning a colored slave to his owners. There is no more reason in depriving a man of his "inalienable rights" on account of his habits than there is for doing so on account of his color.

The Savannah Georgian.

28 April 1851, 2


Jehovah on Slavery.

"And the Lord spake unto Moses in Mount Sinai, saying:—Speak unto the Children of Israel, and say unto them, both thy bondmen and bondmaids, which thou shalt have, shall be of the HEATHEN that are around you; of them shall ye buy bondmen and bondmaids. Moreover, of the children of the strangers that do sojourn among you, OF THEM SHALL YE BUY, and OF THEIR FAMILIES that are with you, WHICH THEY BRING IN YOUR LAND, and they shall be YOUR POSSESSION; and ye shall take them AS AN INHERITANCE FOR YOUR CHILDREN AFTER YOU to inherit them for a possession; THEY SHALL BE YOUR BONDMEN FOREVER. But over your brethren, the Children of Israel, ye shall not rule one over another with rigour."

What say the Beechers, the Parkers, and other Divine fanatics to the above "Word of the Lord?" These men, who follow Seward, appeal to "a law higher than the Constitution." Will they also appeal to a higher law than that enacted by the Almighty at Mount Sinai? The presumption is that they will.—*N. Y. Evening Mirror.*

The Daily Mercury.

10 May 1851, 2

 Fred Douglass feels very bad about the surrender of the fugitive Simms. In his paper of the 17th of April, he has a column of raving and groaning over the result, from which we cull a few of the choicest flowers of speech :

Let the heavens weep! and let hell be merry! Slavery has triumphed! Daniel Webster has at last obtained from Boston, the cradle of liberty, a living sacrifice, to appease the slave god of the American Union. * * *

Thomas is to be made an example of, to deter slaves from escaping the hateful house of bondage. He is to be tortured for the amusement of his tormentors, and to strike terror into the hearts of his trembling companions in bondage. It is *Boston, civilized, refined, Christian, and humane Boston*, that has furnished this sacrifice! Great God! wilt thou not visit for these things. Wilt thou not be avenged on such a nation as this! * * *

The work, to be done successfully, must be done instantly; there must be no parleying. As soon as a man knows that there is a warrant out for him, he should place himself within his castle, and perish in his own defence, if need be. In these troublous times, no colored man should be without arms in his house, if not upon his person. The having of weapons is of some consequence, and will inspire the disposition to use them when the time comes. A law that cannot be executed but by exposing the officers authorized to execute it to deadly peril, cannot long stand.

When this impudent negro talks in this way of forcible resistance to the law, and advises the killing of the officers of the law, in the discharge of their duty, it makes one regret that the punishment of whipping at the post is abolished. The cowhide would be the most fitting instrument with which to scourge such a seditious and lawless vagabond. If any infatuated negro should be weak enough to follow this advice, and attempt the life of a duly appointed officer, we hope there will be law found to make out this fellow an accessory to murder before the fact, and dispose of him in the way that the law has provided for such criminals.

The Evening Picayune.

15 May 1851, 1

Abolition Anniversary in New York.—On Tuesday afternoon, the 6th inst., the "genteel" Abolitionists of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Lewis Tappan school, were in convention at the Tabernacle at New York, which was crowded to excess. Beecher was going it hard against the fugitive slave law, but not without the most decided demonstrations of disapprobation from a portion of the audience. Most of the people at this "anniversary" are white men, but there was a fair sprinkling of woolly heads in the gallery.

The Daily Picayune.

28 May 1851, 2

Negro Shot.—A negro man, the property of Mr. Carmouche, was shot by a white man, near Rac-courci, on the 18th inst. The white man was in search of a runaway slave of his employer, and meeting Mr. Carmouche's negro in the road or-dered him to stop. He says the negro refused to do so and he shot him. The negro, it appears, had a pass from his master at the time. The white man was taken before Justice Bozeman and discharged on giving bail for \$500.

The Evening Picayune.

31 May 1851, 1

Judge Douglas.—The correspondent of the Journal of Commerce relates the following dialogue between Senators Dickinson and Douglas, on the cars, as they were passing over the Erie Railroad. The Senator was anxious to know if Judge Douglas was any relation to another gentleman bearing his cognomen, somewhat prominent in public life. "His name," says the Senator, "is Frederick; I believe he is not a cousin of yours?" "No," replied the Judge, "there are two families of Douglasses—the Black and the Red Douglas—I represent the Red."

"I was once," added the Judge, "on a stump in Illinois, surrounded by a party of Canallers, one of whom regarded somewhat significantly, with his eye, my diminutive and then attenuated person. Presently he addressed me: 'Mr. Douglas, are you a descendant of the great Black Douglas?' 'Yes, I am.' My health had been bad for some time, and I was reduced to about 110 pounds. The Irishman again scanned my puny limbs. 'Faith and be jabers,' said he, 'a h—l of a decent it is.'"

8 June 1851, 2

Parricide by a Slave.

A NEGRO WOMAN SENTENCED TO DEATH.—A negro girl, the property of Caleté Villeré, was yesterday tried in the First District Court, by a jury composed of six slaveholders, for the murder of her own father, on the 15th of last July.

It appears that the deceased, whose name was Antoine, was a confidential slave on the plantation of Mr. Villeré, about eight miles below this city, on the right bank of the river, and on the 15th of last July was employed as overseer of sixteen negroes, among whom was his daughter Janette. He had told her, on the morning of that day, to take a kerchief from her head, but she neglected to do so, and on being questioned by him about it, said that she had forgotten it. He then commenced to beat her, having ordered four of the other slave women to hold her while he did so. She resisted, and finally escaped from those who held her, when her father called three negro men to his assistance, and desired the other women to go away. They had but just left Antoine and Janette, when they heard him cry out, and turning round, saw a large butcher knife sticking in his side. He died seventeen hours afterwards. It appears her father held her by the hand at the time she stabbed him. A negro man testified that he saw a knife fall from her bosom previous to the killing of her father. The jury, after a few minutes' absence, returned a verdict of guilty, and estimated her value at \$300.

Judge Larue, having read the law on the subject, pronounced sentence upon her. He said: "You have been found guilty, after being tried, of murdering your own father. You are about to suffer punishment for that crime. But a short time remains of your existence in this world, and if you have any heart, if you have any feeling, you will employ it in repentance. It is my duty to pronounce sentence upon you. That sentence is that you be conveyed to the parish prison, and on the 20th day of June, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, be hung by the neck until you be dead. The sentence to be executed within the walls of the prison. I trust in God that the penalty you are about to pay for your crime will be received in atonement hereafter." The girl seemed quite unmoved while the judge was addressing the awful sentence to her; and on being afterwards informed of its purport, quietly remarked, and without evincing the least emotion, that she did not understand him. The girl intimated that she was *eccente*, which, if true, must at least delay her execution.

Daily National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON

3 July 1851, 3

The colored people of INDIANA have called a State Convention, to be held in Indianapolis on the first of August, to take into consideration some scheme of general emigration to Liberia or some other country.

12 July 1851, 2


FRED. DOUGLASS "A GOOD UNION MAN."

We clip the following from the *New York Tribune*, Mr. Seward's organ, in order to prove conclusively, and beyond all doubt, that Fred. Douglass is "a good Union man," and therefore a fit candidate at least for the Vice Presidency. "General Winfield Scott, good Union man, for President, Frederick Douglass, good Union man, for Vice President." How would that ticket go down? Both these gentlemen come up to the requirements of the *Republican*, and "no more is to be asked at their hands." They will both "maintain the Constitution and the Union without reference to past party distinctions," and they are both good Whigs. What more do we require? We don't wish to be understood as pledging ourselves to the support of this ticket, nor do we press the adoption of it on our "Whig-Constitutional-Union" friends. They may act their own pleasure:

"**FREDERICK DOUGLASS'S PAPER.**"—Frederick Douglass, the well-known Fugitive Slave, has just commenced the publication at Rochester, of a large and handsomely printed weekly paper, with the above title. The new paper is the result of a union between the *North Star*, lately published by Mr. D., and the *Syracuse Liberty Party Paper*. John Thomas, who formerly conducted the latter, is the assistant of Mr. Douglass in the new journal. Mr. Douglass was formerly a Disunionist, believing that the United States Constitution involved the North in the support of Slavery. He is now a convert to the doctrine of Lysander Spooner, that the Constitution, rightly interpreted, is not pro-slavery at all, and that the United States Government has full power to abolish Slavery in every part of the land. That he is a man of marked ability, no one who knows him will deny.


The Daily Picayune.

15 July 1851, 4

 **FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD**—Ran away from the subscriber, boy **AUGUSTUS**, about 23 years old, about 5 feet 6 inches high, yellow complexion, slender figure, and rather sprightly disposition; formerly belonged to Rob't Jamison, of Tuscaloosa, Ala, and recently the property of Rufus Greene, of Mobile. He was raised at Nashville by Thomas Hill.


Jcs8-11

SAMUEL B. EWING, Mobile, Ala.

 **FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD**—Ran away, Saturday, the 5th instant, the black boy **GILBERT**, 23 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, is rather knock-kneed, very well dressed, and a very good looking boy, and can read and write. The above reward will be paid if taken in the State, or \$100 if taken out of the State.

Jy8-11

ROB'T H. BOWLES, 1 Royal st.

 **ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD**—Ran away from the subscriber on the 15th instant, a negro woman named **HEBEY**, aged about 25 years, medium size, long nose, pop eyes, upper front teeth out erect ones; answers quick when spoken to. The above reward will be paid for her apprehension.

SV10-11

CHAS. PRIDE.


24 July 1851, 3

NINETY SLAVES EMANCIPATED.—The will of William Rayland, of Caroline county, (Va.) providing for the freedom of all his slaves, ninety in number, and if contrary to the law of Virginia for them to remain therein, then for their removal to, and establishment at his expense, in some free State, has been sustained against the suit of the heirs by the Supreme Court of Virginia. The slaves are to be transported shortly to one of the free States of the Union, or to Liberia.

The Daily Delta

29 July 1851, 4

Slaves! Slaves!

 **CARMAN & RICARDO**, Auctioneers, have removed their **SLAVE DEPOT** to the large and commodious three story brick Building, No. 15 **PELLEDDI** ST., opposite the Shades. This Establishment was built expressly for the Slave business, and is one of the most commodious and well-ventilated establishments for the purpose in the United States. They are now prepared with comfortable accommodations for 300 slaves; and as they do not speculate, nor permit any one connected with their establishment to do so, they believe they can do ample justice to all parties entrusting them with their business.

The superintendance of their establishment is at present under the management of **Mr. W. F. Trenchill**, late of Mississippi.

All Slaves deposited at their establishment, must be first registered at their office, No. 67 Magazine street.

The Daily Enquirer.

CINCINNATI

31 July 1851, 2

Positive Slaves in Mexico.

The Texans, along the valley of the Rio Grande, are exercising violence against the Mexican people and Mexican Government because their slaves escape over and are not given up when demanded. The New York Herald remarks these remarks that there are no treaty stipulations between the United States and Mexico in regard to the extradition of fugitive slaves, and, consequently, no more right to insist on their restoration than we have to call on the Canadian authorities to send back the numerous fugitives that have crossed that frontier within the last twenty years.

Louisville Courier

11 August 1851, 2nd

Spencer, the slave of John R. Shaw, who recently stole \$4,500, has been arrested, and \$1,200 recovered. He has sent \$3,000 to Henry Dandridge, a negro preacher in Boston.

Louisville Courier

16 August 1851, 2

☛ A man was tried in Cincinnati a few days ago on a charge of "stealing coppers off a dead niggers eyes," and found guilty. Something new.

18 August 1851, 3

EXCLUSION OF NEGROES FROM INDIANA.

A Telegraph despatch has already informed our readers of the adoption of a new Constitution for the State of Indiana, and also of the adoption of an article excluding colored people from that State, which was submitted to a separate vote of the people. The clause thus adopted is in the following words, and it received a much larger vote than the new Constitution:

"Sec. 1. No negro or mulatto shall come into or settle in this State after the adoption of this Constitution.

"Sec. 2. All contracts made with any negro or mulatto coming into this State contrary to the foregoing section shall be void; and all persons who shall employ, or otherwise encourage such negro or mulatto to remain in the State, shall be fined in any sum not less than ten dollars nor more than five hundred dollars.

"Sec. 3. All fines which may be collected for a violation of the provisions of this article, or any law which may hereafter be passed for the purpose of carrying the same into execution, shall be set apart and appropriated for the colonization of such negroes and mulattoes, and their descendants, as may be in the State at the adoption of this Constitution, and may be willing to emigrate.

"Sec. 4. The General Assembly shall pass laws to carry out the provisions of this article."

THE UNION: WASHINGTON

19 August 1851, 3

EXCLUSION OF NEGROES FROM INDIANA.—A telegraphic despatch has already informed our readers of the adoption of a new constitution for the State of Indiana, and also of the adoption of an article excluding colored people from that State, which was submitted to a separate vote of the people. The clause thus adopted is in the following words, and it received a much larger vote than the new constitution :

" **Sec. 1.** No negro or mulatto shall come into or settle in this State after the adoption of this constitution.

" **Sec. 2.** All contracts made with any negro or mulatto coming into this State contrary to the foregoing section shall be void ; and all persons who shall employ, or otherwise encourage such negro or mulatto to remain in the State, shall be fined in any sum not less than ten dollars nor more than five hundred dollars.

" **Sec. 3.** All fines which may be collected for a violation of the provisions of this article, or any law which may hereafter be passed for the purpose of carrying the same into execution, shall be set apart and appropriated for the colonization of such negroes and mulattoes, and their descendants, as may be in the State at the adoption of this constitution, and may be willing to emigrate.

" **Sec. 4.** The general assembly shall pass laws to carry out the provisions of this article."

Louisville Journal

20 August 1851, 2

FREE NEGROES.—By a constitutional provision, just adopted by the people of Indiana, in connection with their new constitution, free negroes are in future to be excluded from a residence within the bounds of that State. In the new constitution of Virginia a clause to the like effect has been incorporated. Thus two other States are added to the list of those that have determined that this class of people are a nuisance and shall therefore not be allowed a residence among their citizens.

To those who are ignorant of the character and modes of life of the free negroes generally in this country this course of policy upon the part of our States may seem hard and uncalled for. But, when it is known that generally they are an idle and mischief-breeding class, it may not seem so strange that our States are finding it politic to exclude them from their soils as a means of self-protection from the pernicious influences they spread abroad wherever they go. In view of the injury that every community must sustain from the existence in it of this class of people, we cannot wonder at the course of those States that are requiring their removal from their borders, however severe the infliction to the free negroes themselves. We look forward confidently to an early day when in a majority of the States a residence will not be allowed to them.

With such a state of things likely soon to exist, it is incumbent not only upon the people of the United States in their individual capacities, but upon our General and State Governments, to render their aids in such way as they shall find it convenient and practicable to the plan of colonizing this unfortunate class in the land of their forefathers. With the exception of the compromise measures, there was scarcely any proposition before the last Congress that we felt more interest in than the one to establish the *Ebony* line of steamers. The existence of such a line would do great good toward the accomplishment of the philanthropic ends of African colonization. We hope to see the consideration of this subject resumed by the next Congress and such action taken upon it as may promote the important objects aimed at by the projectors of the scheme. The establishment of that line will greatly enlarge the commercial relations between this country and Africa, and at the same time furnish the free negroes with the means of establishing themselves where the wrong and oppression of the whites will not be felt, and they will be able to walk abroad in the consciousness of genuine freedom. That both races will be benefited by separation under proper circumstances must be clear to all persons who have given the subject much reflection.

Louisville Journal

21 August 1851, 3

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.—We learn from the Central Georgian, of the 5th, that a negro man, the property of Mr. Hardy Kiel, of Wilkinson county, Ga., violated the person of his mistress, and afterwards murdered her and her sister, a Miss Mason, during the absence of Mr. Kiel from home. The negro took to the woods, but was caught, and after receiving five hundred lashes was burned to death.

Louisville Courier

22 August 1851, 3

Slaves hiring their own time, or going at large, independent of their owners, are being arrested daily by the Police, and summarily dealt with. The law is very stringent in the premises, and it will be enforced. See the Police report.

28 August 1851, 2

Free Negroes in the Northern States.

The question of the legal condition and *status* of the free colored population at the North has been much discussed in those States where constitutional conventions have been lately held or constitutional reforms agitated. It is evident that the main current of public sentiment has been for some time setting strongly against the increase, or even the continued presence, of the black race in the non-slaveholding sections of the country.

The recently-formed constitution of the State of Indiana has the following stringent provisions on the subject:

"Sec. 1. No negro or mulatto shall come into or settle in this State after the adoption of this constitution.

"Sec. 2. All contracts made with any negro or mulatto coming into this State contrary to the foregoing section shall be void; and all persons who shall employ or otherwise encourage such negro or mulatto to remain in the State shall be fined in any sum of not less than ten dollars nor more than five hundred dollars.

"Sec. 3. All fines which may be collected for a violation of the provisions of this article, or any law which may hereafter be passed for the purpose of carrying the same into execution, shall be set apart and appropriated for the colonization of such negroes and mulattoes and their descendants as may be in the State at the adoption of this constitution and may be willing to emigrate.

"Sec. 4. The general assembly shall pass laws to carry out the provisions of this article."

Upon these enactments the Albany State Register remarks:

"We are inclined to think these provisions are in conflict with the constitution of the United States, and that Indiana cannot exclude the free colored 'citizens' of New York from her borders. Some such idea seems to have haunted the minds of the Indiana convention; and therefore, instead of imposing penalties on the negroes, they make all contracts which the whites may enter into with them void, and fine those who employ or encourage them to remain in that State. But that is hardly allowing to 'the citizens of each State all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States,' as required by the constitution of the Union. If we are correct in this, then the constitution of Indiana is obnoxious to the same objections as the laws of South Carolina, which exclude free blacks, or the laws of Vermont, which attempt to annul the jurisdiction of the United States courts and authorities, and transfer the same to State tribunals. We have been surprised to find this Indiana 'outrage' so tamely and quietly submitted to.

Scarce a murmur has been breathed against it. To our mind the almost general acquiescence in its perpetration, as well as its adoption by an overwhelming majority, proves that runaway slaves are not likely to find pleasant homes in northern States. We have little doubt that a majority of the people of those States would sanction enactments similar to those of Indiana, notwithstanding the valorous professions of abolitionism so currently made. It becomes a question, therefore, in view of this state of public sentiment, whether there is any such barbarity, after all, in returning fugitive-slaves to their masters. They are treated with as much kindness and consideration by them as free negroes are likely to receive in free States, where they are not recognised as citizens, nor hardly as men. It is very clear that 'philanthropists,' as they term themselves, will have to devise some other mode of disposing of slaves, besides stealing them for northern asylums."

The above observations of the Register, as to the bearing of such legislation as that of the State of Indiana upon the whole aspect of the fugitive-slave question, are alike true and important. But the opinion suggested by the Register, as to the conflict between the constitution of Indiana and the constitution of the United States on the point referred to, appears to be not well founded. The provision upon the subject in the federal constitution reads as follows:

"ARTICLE IV—SEC. 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States."

It seems clear enough that the "citizens" referred to in this clause are *citizens of the United States*. These, when residing in any one State, are declared to be entitled to the privileges and immunities enjoyed by citizens in other States. The whole question is, then, *Are free negroes citizens of the United States?* On this question there has, we believe, been some contrariety of decision. The first decision was made, we think, in Connecticut, and, as we remember, wholly denied to the free negro the character of a citizen of the United States. The State courts of Kentucky have adopted the same view; and it would, doubtless, be generally held to be the law throughout the slaveholding States, and not improbably in many or most of the non-slaveholding States. The point has not, we believe, yet been passed upon by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Daily Delta

30 August 1851, 1

\$1000 REWARD.

RAN AWAY, from the plantation of Madame Des
Rumier, on the night of the 23d November last, the
yellow man BOB. He is about 6 feet high, stout built,
high forehead, full face, and has an imperfect
tooth; he has a mark on one or both arms, made with
ladies ink; aged about 25 years.



Also, the black boy CHARLES, rather spare built, queer
speech and intelligent; speaks English and French; is about
5 feet 7 inches high, and about 15 years of age.

It is believed that these two boys have been decoyed off by a
man who runs a trading boat up and down the Coast, who went by
the name of John. It has been ascertained that he offered to run
them ~~across~~ to a free State for \$100 each, as as the negroes
stole a considerable amount of money ~~the night they left~~, and
this man has not since been seen, it is thought that he has the
negroes in charge, endeavoring to reach some of the free States
and we have reason to believe they are in the State of Ohio.

The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the negroes,
or \$500 for either of them. CLARK & MURPHY.
1707 6th St

Louisville Journal

30 August 1851, 3

ARREST OF ANOTHER FUGITIVE SLAVE.—

We copy the following from the New York Herald of last Tuesday:

Excitement at Poughkeepsie.—Benj. H. Tallmadge, Esq., First Assistant United States Marshal of this district, proceeded yesterday morning to Poughkeepsie, with a process issued by the United States commissioner, authorizing the arrest of a mulatto man, named John Boldin, a fugitive slave from Columbia, South Carolina, the property of Mr. Barnet Anderson, of that State.

On the arrival of the marshals at Poughkeepsie, they soon discovered the fugitive's location. He was forthwith arrested and placed in close custody; but no sooner had the arrest taken place, than news was communicated through the town, among the black population, that Brother Boldin had been taken prisoner by New York officers, and was on his return back to slavery. However, before any considerable mustering could be collected by the friends of the slave, the marshals managed their business so adroitly, that, on the instant of the arrival of the train of cars, they ran him on board, closed him in a private apartment, the engineer of the locomotive blew his whistle, and off they started for New York, leaving the sympathizers of the fugitive far distant behind.

The Daily Delta

31 August 1851, 3

Fire, River and Negro Insurance.

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
of Hartford, Connecticut.

CAPITAL..... \$300,000.

THIS old and one of the ablest Companies of the Union, having re-established an Agency in this city, the undersigned duly authorized Agent is prepared to issue Policies and Renewals, on the most favorable terms, against

FIRE AND RIVER RISKS.

and in the Life Department, to insure the **LIVES OF SLAVES**, at the lowest rate of premium, and **ISSUE ANNUITIES**, on application.

C. C. LATHROP, Agent,

29 Camp street, New Orleans.

TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN

W. FRANKFORT, KY.

2 September 1851, 2

A GREAT CURIOSITY—WHERE'S BARNUM?
—We saw yesterday one of the greatest curiosities ever exhibited in this city. It was a negro boy about five years old, born in Shelby county, from jet black parents, and while about one-half of his body was as black as the skin of his parents, the other is as white and fair as the skin of any white person. On the white portion there are numerous small black spots, and on the black portion several white spots. Take him all in all, he is about as odd looking a specimen of humanity as we have ever seen. He belongs to Mr. Jos. H. Oliver, but such a curiosity should be in Barnum's possession. We understand he will be exhibited through the country.
—*Courier.*

THE UNION: WASHINGTON

3 September 1851, 3

FREED AND ESCAPED SLAVES.—The following table shows the number of fugitive and manumitted slaves from the southern States during the year ending June 1st, 1850. These statistics are compiled from the official census tables :

States.	Fugitives.	Manumitted.	States.	Fugitives.	Manumitted.
Delaware.....	10	174	Mississippi.....	49	11
Maryland.....	249	483	Louisiana.....	79	96
Virginia.....	89	211	Texas.....	33	5
North Carolina.....	87	8	Kentucky.....	143	164
South Carolina.....	14	9	Tennessee.....	89	48
Georgia.....	91	30	Missouri.....	58	54
Florida.....	18	24	Arkansas.....	11	6
Alabama.....	32	14	District of Columbia.....	7
Total.....	1017	1214

The Daily Picayune.

9 September 1851, 2

Black Freedom.

A writer in the N. Y. Observer, a religious paper of immense circulation, draws attention to the very remarkable fact, that idiocy and insanity prevail to a much greater extent among the free blacks than among the whites or the slaves. The calculations were made on the census of 1840. The tables of 1850 are not yet published, but some of the returns have been ascertained sufficiently to confirm the results obtained from those of 1840. That result was, in general, that the proportion of insane and idiots to the whole colored population is greatest in the free States; and, among the free States, greater in the more northerly than the central States; and that it is smallest in the slaveholding States, and, in those States, smallest in the most southern. In Maine, one out of every 14 persons of African descent is either idiot or insane; in Vermont, 1 in every 56; in New Hampshire, 1 in every 28; in Connecticut, 1 in 185; in New York, 1 in 257; in Pennsylvania, 1 in 256: whereas, in the border slave State of Maryland the proportion is 1 in 1,074; in Kentucky, 1 in 1,053; in Virginia, 1 in 1,309; in Georgia, it is 1 in 2,117; in South Carolina, 1 in 2,440; and in Louisiana, 1 in 4,310.

The general deduction is, that the want of sense and reason is a rare visitation among slaves, compared to what it is among the free blacks. The contrast between Ohio and Kentucky is remarkable. Contiguous States, nearly of the same age as States, one containing a large number of slaves and a free colored population mixed with them, and the other a large free colored population alone, the tables show that for every insane or idiotic negro in Kentucky there are ten in Ohio.

These details furnish materials for ample speculation to the physiologist, the moralist and the statesman. They touch the great problem which philanthropists, not ranting enthusiasts or reckless theorists, but sound and humane thinkers, study with painful solicitude: what is the destiny of this race, morally and physically, in any state but that of slavery? In this country, all the evidence goes to show that freedom has been to them, morally and physically, a curse instead of a blessing; that it has degraded instead of elevating them socially, weakened their physical powers, and wasted their energy as a race. On this continent, with society as now organized, every slave liberated is one more added to a mass of inevitable suffering and predestined decay—a fact which develops itself more and more strongly every day.

The Evening Picayune.

10 September 1851, 1

Fred Douglass's Apostacy.—The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser learns from the National Anti-Slavery Standard, published in New York; and which is known as the organ of the out-and-outers of the Lloyd Garrison school of Abolitionists, that Fred Douglass, their great mouth-piece and model negro, (who, like Phillips foamed and Fester ranted, at the anti-slavery meetings used to be put forth on the stage as the frightful example,) has cut his old friends, and gone over to the Liberty party, Gerritt Smith & Co. A cotemporary noticing this defection, says:

Hood, in his comic story of "Black, White and Brown," tells of a similar instance of ingratitude on the part of a fugitive. An old lady in London, pious and unmarried, had such a horror of slavery that she denied herself the luxury of sugar in her tea, and would not allow any of that "wicked-sweet" to be brought into her house. She once found a colored sister in the street who represented herself as newly escaped from bondage, and in want. The old lady's benevolent feelings were touched, and she took Phillis home with her and treated her as a friend. After a while the old lady discovered that she was almost daily robbed of small sums of money, and was forced to suspect her colored protégé of the theft. She accused Phillis, who, without hesitation, confessed her crime, and being asked what could have tempted her to wrong her benefactor in such a manner, she replied: "Why, cause it, I took the money to buy sugar."

Freed and Escaped Slaves.—We are indebted to the Tribune for the following table of the fugitive and manumitted slaves from the Southern States during the year ending June 1, 1850. These statistics are compiled from the official census tables:

	Fugi- tives.	Manu- mitted		Fugi- tives.	Manu- mitted.
Delaware	19	174	Mississippi...	49	11
Maryland.....	249	483	Louisiana	79	96
Virginia.....	89	211	Texas	33	5
N. Carolina..	57	2	Kentucky	143	104
S. Carolina... 14	2		Tennessee....	69	40
Georgia.....	91	30	Missouri	59	54
Florida.....	16	22	Arkansas.....	11	6
Alabama	32	14	Dist. Colum...	7	..
Total	1,017	1,314			

Louisville Journal

11 September 1851, 2

TRAGICAL AFFAIR IN VIRGINIA.—A tragical affair, to which we have heretofore briefly referred, occurred lately in Grayson county, Va. It appears that four runaway negroes, fully armed with knives and scythes, were met by five or six whites, when a desperate fight took place. The Wytheville Republican says:

The negroes assailed the whites, and the scythes were used with terrible effect. Samuel Bartlett was struck in the forehead and his head split open, cutting into the brain an inch or two the whole length of the head; he lived about eight hours. Alfred Bartlett, his brother, who had a gun, and who had fired it (foolishly), merely to wound, in attempting to relieve his brother, had his left wrist and hand badly cut, almost severed from the arm. Yet, after this, he knocked two of the negroes down and left them for dead. One of the negroes thus knocked down had stabbed a Mr. Wilcox, whom he had under him on the ground, through the neck, and was in the act of inflicting a more deadly wound when thus prevented by the wounded Bartlett. Mr. John Clemments was struck by one of the negroes, who used a scythe, across his head, and his skull was cloven from temple to temple, the brain cut in upon the whole way from one to two inches, and yet there are hopes of his recovery. Mr. Wm. B. Hale was severely injured with rocks thrown by the negroes. Notwithstanding the terrible wounds inflicted upon the white men, two of the negroes were secured; the other two (both believed to be wounded with gun-shots) made their escape, and so far as we know are yet out, though hotly pursued. The two taken are in Grayson jail, and will be tried for their lives for insurrection and murder.

17 September 1851, 2

THE CHRISTIANA OUTRAGE.

United States Forces Ordered to Lancaster County—Arrests.—Great Excitement.—We learn, by a telegraphic despatch to Wm. B. Reed, Esq., District Attorney of Philadelphia County, that J. I. Thouton, Esq., Dist. Attorney of Lancaster county, yesterday proceeded to the scene of the murder, and returned to Lancaster city this morning at 3 o'clock, having in custody eleven prisoners, charged with participating in the outrage.

The prisoners are composed of nine blacks and two whites. The names of the latter are Elijah Castnor and Lewis Hunnaway.

They are committed to Lancaster jail.

This morning the U. S. Marshal, Mr. Roberts, the U. S. District Attorney, Mr. Ashmead, and a special U. S. Commissioner from Washington City, left in the cars for Christiana, for the purpose of making a thorough investigation of the high handed affair, and arresting all suspected parties.

These officers, with the view of properly enforcing their authority, were accompanied by a company of U. S. Marines from the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and a detail of fifty of Marshal Keyser's police.

It was the intention of Marshal Roberts to scour the neighborhood and bring to justice all the guilty ones.

We are informed by several gentlemen who came passengers in the one o'clock train from the west this afternoon, that great excitement prevailed throughout Lancaster county. The negroes were fleeing in every direction.

The State and local authorities who have taken the lead in the matter, have acted in the promptest manner.

The U. States authorities have also exhibited the most praise-worthy promptness in maintaining the law, and terring out those who have so boldly resisted its execution.

The officers of the Marshal's police, who went up, were under an opinion of Mr. Reed, deputized to act as U. S. Deputy Marshals.

We understand that Judges Grier and Kane have decided the offence of the rioters to be treason against the United States.

Suspicion rests upon some 15 or 20 individuals.

[Phila. Bulletin, 13th Inst.]

Louisville Courier

24 September 1851, 2

Gov. Powell has pardoned the old negro man *Frank*, the property of Mr. Wilcox, now confined in jail under sentence of death, for the crime of cutting his young master with a knife.

The Yeoman, from which the above is taken, says that this case presented a very strong claim for the Executive clemency.

2 October 1851, 2

**TO PLANTERS.
GEORGIA SHOES.**

20,000 PAIRS NEGRO BROGANS.
The Subscribers are now receiving their Fall Supplies of Plantation Work. Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, of every quality and style, selected by a member of the firm with the strictest care, comprising the largest and best arranged stock ever offered in this market. We are prepared to furnish great inducements to those who will favor us with a call, and pledge ourselves to give in every instance satisfaction.

VERSTILLE & BUTLER,
Sept 6. Jmo Market-square.

THE NEWS.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

4 October 1851, 2

ORDER OF THE LONE STAR.—We have received, says the N. O. Delta, a copy of the Constitution and By-Laws of this Association, which has recently been formed in Lafayette, under the direction of some of the most spirited and influential citizens of that town. The following is the preamble to the Constitution of the Association:

"We, whose names are annexed, desirous of forming a society for the purpose of extending the area of liberty, and to elevate the character of mankind, do pledge ourselves to be governed by the following Constitution and By-Laws."

This is an excellent idea. Let us have Lone Star Clubs all over the Union.—*Sav. News.*

NEGROES NOT WANTED IN CANADA.—The Rochester Democrat, expressing a belief that the negroes in Indiana intend emigrating *en masse* to Canada, the Toronto Colonist remarks:

"We earnestly trust that there is no such calamity in store for us. Already we have a far greater number of negroes in the province than the good of our country requires; and we would suggest the propriety of levying a poll tax on all who may come to us for the future. Such a tax must, at present, be paid by emigrants arriving in this country from all parts of the British dominions, and we see no just reason why we should use the negroes better than our own countrymen. We abhor slavery, but patriotism induces us to exclaim against having our country overrun by blacks, many of whom are wofully depraved by their previous mode of life."

Dr. Gardiner, who has become somewhat famous for his connection with the Mexican claims, returned from England in the Pacific and has given himself up to the authorities at Washington. He has given security in \$40,000, to appear at the December Court in that city.

The Daily Delta

16 October 1851, 3

WHITE SLAVERY.—The shirt sewers of New York held a meeting in that city on the evening of the 8th instant, at which an address, or appeal to the public, was read, showing their ill-paid, hard worked, and most miserable condition. We make the following extracts from it :

“ Prices of shirts made for large shirt manufactories range from 5 cents to 50 cents; while our lowest prices are 25 cents for cheap shirts, and 75 cents for the best made article. Our prices range thus for the same article, only that ours are well made, which cannot be said of *sale* shirts :

Cheap shirts, shop made	8 to 10 cents.
Best shirts, shop made	31 to 50 ..
Cheap shirts, Association made	25 to 34 ..
Best shirts, Association made	75 ..
Collars, shop made	1, 2 and 3 ..
Collars, Association made	8 to 10 ..

“ The condition of the shirt sewers of our city is lamentable, and calls for your kindest and warmest sympathies. It is estimated that their numbers at present exceed six thousand. Many of these are young and friendless orphans, early left to struggle with poverty, and solely dependant upon the precarious pittance of wages doled out by employers. Others are widows, depending upon the needle for the support of helpless children, and with the pittance of \$2 or \$2 50 per week, trying to feed, clothe, and pay the rent of a family. We need not tell you this cannot be done. They bear, in silence, sufferings and trials that would chill the sternest hearts to recount. The defenceless girl often wrestles with poverty, hunger, temptation, until dire necessity forces sad and fearful alternatives upon her. Is this Christian? Is it human ?

‘ Oh, men, with sisters dear ;
Oh, men, with mothers and wives ;
It is not *licea* you’re wearing out,
It’s human creatures’ lives.’

“ But we will not murmur ; we are ready to make any personal sacrifices to sustain and build up our Association. To this end we appeal to a generous public.”


Blush, ye Northern families, and would-be philanthropists,—blush at this recital of misery in your midst !

Occidental Messenger.

INDEPENDENCE, MISSOURI:

25 October 1851, 3

\$100 Reward!

 **RANAWAY** from the subscriber, on Saturday, 11th October, a Negro Man named Jack, 22 years of age, about 6 feet high, weighing 120 pounds, black color, taking with him a large bay horse, 9 or 10 years old, about 15 hands high, white spot in his forehead. Said boy had on when he left a brown overcoat, black canvas pants, a pair of boots and a black fur cap. He was formerly owned by Samuel Shortridge, of Jackson. Any person delivering negro and horse to me, six miles north of Platte City, I will give them \$25, if caught in Platte, Clay or Jackson, \$50 if out of either of these counties, and \$100 hundred if taken out of the State.
Oct. 15-3w* SAMUEL RINCY.

25 October 1851, 2

FUGITIVE SLAVES.

According to the census of 1850, the following was the number of fugitives which escaped that year :

Delaware,	19	Mississippi,	49
Maryland,	249	Louisiana,	79
Virginia,	89	Texas,	23
North Carolina,	57	Kentucky,	183
South Carolina,	14	Tennessee,	69
Georgia,	91	Missouri,	50
Florida,	16	Arkansas,	11
Alabama,	32	Dist. Columbia,	7

Total . . . 1017

One thousand and seventeen, who, being nearly all men and women, are, or ought to be, worth five hundred dollars each, which in the aggregate, amounts to the moderate sum of \$508,500. This may be safely taken as the annual loss of the Southern States by the escape of slaves, besides the loss accruing from the loss of their labor. Take from the above some dozen or fifteen remanded to their owners, under the act of Congress—worth each about a thousand dollars less than nothing—and that, too, during the year immediately following the passage of the act, when several Southern States were threatening secession, and the Administration and parties North, to save appearances and preserve the Union, were making the most tremendous threats of executing the law with some show of good faith, and we have a fair showing of the actual condition of things between the North and South, upon the fugitive slave question.

But we will not enlarge any further upon these unwelcome truths, lest we be denounced as a disunionist ; many men are dastards and fools, but they don't like to be told of it to their faces.

We suppose, however, after all, the South gets its all back again, in the shape of half a million dollars' worth of *glory* annually.

The Daily Alta

9 November 1851, 1

A WHITE WOMAN RELEASED FROM SLAVERY.
The Circuit Court of Rockingham county, Va., after a trial that excited much interest, decided that Amanda Jane, who had been held as a slave ever since her birth, some twenty-six years ago, was a white woman, although her origin was distinctly traced to a negro, who was a slave. The Register says:

AMANDA
SINCE HER
WOMAN,
NEGRESS

"Amanda's appearance, the color of her skin, her hair, her eyes, her nose, her whole physical exterior, would prove her to be what the jury have made her—a white woman. The testimony proving her to be of negro extraction was of the strongest and character fixed, and yet the appearance of the woman seemed to contradict it all. Amanda Jane has been held in slavery successively by Messrs. Michael Kiser, (whose negro slave Sally, was proved to be her mother,) T. McGeehan, and was held in bondage at the time of the trial, by Mr. A. E. Huebner. She has degraded herself in her servitude, and has become the mother of two fine looking little illegitimate children perfectly white, who were admitted to her arms during the course of the trial. A more MYSTERIOUS CASE WE HAVE never heard tried; and it excited, from its commencement to its close, the most intense interest. Exceptions have been taken to the decision of the case, by the counsel for the defendants."

FINE

BOOK REVIEW DIGEST

BOOK REVIEW INDEX

The Daily Delta

3 December 1851, 2

As a consolation to the illiberal, it may be stated that Fred Douglass has come out against Kossuth.

The Daily Delta

7 December 1851, 3

SLAVES ESCAPED TO THE BAHAMA ISLANDS.—
The following is an extract from a letter received
in Savannah, dated

MIAMI, (F. F.) Nov. 13, 1851.

On the 21st inst., five negro fellows—two of them be-
longing to Mrs. A. Sabale of St. Augustine, two to
Col. W. F. English, and the other to Mr. L. Craw-
ford—stole a sloop of nine tons, belonging to a Mr. G.
W. Ferguson, and made their escape to the Bahama
islands. They had a fine moonlight night, and a fair
westerly wind to favor the accomplishment of their
purpose. One of English's boys had been running
the sloop for some time past, and had just arrived in the river that night.
It being too late when she arrived, they did not land
the supplies belonging to the settlers in this neigh-
borhood, and therefore made the writer one among
the sufferers by their booty.

17 December 1851, 3

\$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from my residence in Uchee, Russell county, Ala., on Sunday night the 7th inst., a Negro Boy by the name of BILL, known in many places by the name of Bill Scroggins. Said boy is about 33 years old, weighs about 150 pounds, has a high forehead, yellow complexion, and has a small mole or wart on his under lip about the size of a duck shot. I think said boy is making his way to Macon, Ga., and very probably he has a free pass. I will pay the above Reward, to any person that will deliver him at my house in Uchee, Ala., or in some safe Jail so that I can get him again. Said boy is very intelligent, and can read and write.

D. A. McRAE.

dec 17

tf

33

200 Negroes Wanted.

THE subscriber is desirous of hiring two hundred Negro Laborers on the Muscogee Railroad. He will pay the highest wages for Men, Women and Boys. The negroes will be worked in companies, separate, and at a distance from any white laborers who may be employed on the line of work. Negroes hired on this work by the subscriber, will be insured against accidents arising on the work, and in connection with it, and placed under the management of men who have been accustomed to manage negroes.

Persons who are disposed to hire for the ensuing year, by addressing the subscriber at Pine Hill Post Office, Talbot county, Ga., or by making application personally, at his camp, near that place, will meet with prompt attention.

JOHN D. GRAY.

dec 17


33-tf

20 December 1851, 3

\$10 ReWARD,

If caught in Florida or near the Georgia line, or
\$25 REWARD

If caught in Middle or Upper Georgia.



 RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the 13th inst., his negro man, JOHN-SON, a likely black fellow, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches in height, rather stout, with a bluff manner of expressing himself, a small crown, and good teeth, not very square in front. The above reward will be paid for his lodgment in any secure jail where I may get him. He came in the beginning of this year from near Pendleton, S. C., and has relatives near that place, and has probably gone there through Middle and Upper Georgia, though he may still be in Florida. Any communication addressed to me, directed 'Anzie Island, Pilatka P. O., E. Florida,' will receive prompt attention.

J. C. CALHOUN, per
F. M. ADAMS.

December 20, 1851. *if*

The "Macon Telegraph," and "Temperance Banner," Peachfield, Ga., will insert the above until forbidden, the former three times a week, the latter once a week, and send bill to Dr. J. C. Calhoun, and numbers of the paper containing the advertisement.

Plantation and Mill-Site for Sale.

 I WILL DISPOSE OF, at private  sale, my PLANTATION on the St. John's river, at the mouth of Julington creek, sixteen miles above Jacksonville. The situation is known to be the most beautiful on the river, and is remarkable for its salubrity; not a case of fever having occurred there for many years. The dwelling is spacious and comfortable, and calculated for the accommodation of a large family. The land (about 400 acres) is of good quality, and well adapted to the cultivation of cotton and corn, and about fifty acres suited for sugar cane. There is an admirable site for a steam saw-mill at the mouth of the creek, and it possesses the advantage of being in the centre of a section of country finely wooded with yellow pine.— There is a flourishing orange grove on the premises, which formerly produced an income of a thousand dollars a year, and will shortly do so again, judging from the present thrifty and healthy appearance of the trees. The Post Office at Mandarin is within two miles, and the steamers pass and re-pass the house, in their regular trips to and from Savannah.— Those wishing to purchase this property, may call on, or address by letter, the subscriber, at Jacksonville, E. Florida.

CHARLES BYRNE.

Jacksonville, Dec 20, 1851.

11 March 1852, 2

TRAGIC AFFAIR.—A tragic encounter occurred on Saturday evening last, at the plantation of Col. John Broward, in this county. Col. B. received information that two runaway negroes of his would visit his negro houses that evening, and he formed a party, consisting of himself, two sons, and a son in law, aided by two trusty slaves, to pursue them. In this effort one of the negro pursuers, named Brutus, was cut in the abdomen in a most serious manner, by one of the runaways named Belfast, and his recovery is doubtful. The other negro of the pursuing party, John, on approaching Belfast, was stabbed by him to the heart and instantly killed. The fugitive made another attempt, in his course, upon the life of one of Col. Broward's sons, but without effect. He finally was surrounded, and while crouching down, with the drawn knife in his hand, Col. B. approached and discharged a gun loaded with shot at his head, which killed him instantly. The verdict of a coroner's jury held on Sunday morning was in accordance with these facts, and justifiable homicide in the case of the death of Belfast.

29 September 1853, 2

BRUTAL OUTRAGE.—A number of negroes in a western city recently lynched a man of their own color, whom they suspected of being a spy upon fugitive slaves, in a most ferocious manner; the skin of his back, from his heels, was completely cut off by the lashes, and in some places the flesh was cut off the bones; he was then left tied to the ground. Some time after he was found by some humane person, who had him properly taken care of, and provided medical attendance. It is doubtful whether he recovers.

6 October 1853, 2

Important to those Owning Slaves.

The Supreme Court of Alabama recently rendered the following decision, in reference to the hiring of slaves, which is quite interesting and important. The decision is a wise one:

1. When the contract of hiring, as reduced to writing, is general in its terms, not restricting the employment of the slave to any particular business, the bailee is authorized to employ him in any business in which slaves are ordinarily put, and which is not attended with extraordinary risk or peril to his life or health, and parol proof is not admissible to show that the slave was only to be employed in a particular business.

2. The hirer of a slave may re-hire him to another, being responsible to the owner for his proper treatment, and for his not being employed otherwise than is authorized by the scope of his original contract of hiring.

3. If the hirer employs the slave in a hazardous business, not warranted by his contract, or re-hires him to another, to be employed in such hazardous business, and the slave, while thus employed, is killed, even by inevitable accident, the owner may regard such misuse of his slave as a conversion, and recover the value from the hirer.

Natural History of the Negro Race.

We notice a series of interesting articles in the course of publication in the *Lexington Telegraph*, only the 8th, 9th and 10th numbers of which however have yet come to hand. These are mainly concerned in the criticism of Dr. Priest's "*Bible defence of slavery*," and as the theory of our author is not developed fully in these numbers, we must suspend such further notice of the series as we hope to take to its completion. The most interesting portion of the subject so far exhibited, is in the disposition of our author to coincide in Dr. Priest's theory of the origin of the race, whose statement is as follows: The original race of man it is supposed was red, but "God, who made all things, and endowed all animated nature with the unexplained power of propagation, superintended the formation of two of the sons of Noah, in the womb of their mother, in an extraordinary and supernatural manner, giving to these two children, such forms of bodies, constitutions of natures, and complexions of skin, as suited his will. Japheth, he caused to be born white, differing from the colour of his parents, while he caused Ham to be born black, a colour still further removed from the red hue of his parents, events and products wholly contrary to ordinary nature, in the particular of animal generation."—*Charleston Standard*.

27 October 1853, 4

NOTICE.

NO COLORED PERSON will hereafter be allowed to travel on any of the boats running between Savannah and this port, unless accompanied by their master or owner, or having a special ticket, to be retained by the Captain of the steamers, and to be endorsed if required by some well known person. Parties interested will please take notice, as this rule will be strictly enforced.

**CLAGHORN & CUNNINGHAM,
S. M. LAFFITEAU,**

Agents at Savannah.

**F. WAVER & CO.,
BISBEE & CANOVA,**

Agents at Jacksonville.

June 23, 1853. jy 7-3m

28 February 1854, 3

Estate Sale—Valuable Negroes.

BY A. J. SALINAS.

Will be sold at Private Sale, (in Families,) the following valuable NEGROES, belonging to an Estate, and accustomed to the culture of Cotton and Provisions, to wit:

- Ben, 35 years of age, Prime Fellow, Field Hand.
- Grace, 22 years of age, Prime Woman, Field Hand.
- Jacob, 6 years of age.
- Louisa, 1 year old.
- Amy, 35 years of age, Prime Woman, Field Hand and Plain Cook.
- Peter, 19 years of age, Prime Fellow, Field Hand.
- Margaret, 8 years of age.
- Molly, 8 years of age.
- Alfred, 6 years of age.
- Hannah, 25 years of age, Prime Woman, Field Hand, Cook and Washer.
- Martha, 9 years of age.
- Celia, 14 years of age, a likely Girl, House female;
- Lizzie, 10 years of age, a likely Girl, House female, sisters and orphans.
- Prince, 55 years of age, an excellent Carpenter.
- Daniel, 23, a superior House Servant, of unexceptionable character.
- Boston, 25 years of age, Prime Fellow, Field Hand.

Conditions—One half cash, balance in one year, secured by Bond, Mortgage of the property, and approved personal security. Terms will be made more accommodating if necessary. Apply as above, at

F 28

1 STATE STREET.

Turpentine Distiller.

BY A. J. SALINAS.

Will be sold at Private Sale—PETER, a remarkably prime and athletic Fellow, 24 years of age, a competent Turpentine Distiller and Field Hand.

ALSO,

A remarkably prime and likely FELLOW, 24 years of age, a Field Hand, with his Wife, a very likely and intelligent WOMAN, 23 years of age, a House Servant.

AND,

A very likely BOY, 14 years of age, a House Servant. Apply as above, at

F 28

1 STATE-STREET.

Florida Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

30 March 1854, 1

DEATH OF A FAITHFUL SERVANT.—Judge O'NEAL, of South Carolina, in a letter to the editor of the Greenville Patriot, gives the following notice of Daniel his boldy servant, who has just died at an advanced age:

He was born the property of Samuel Kelly, my maternal grandfather, about 1794.—By his will he passed to my grandmother, Hannah Kelly. By her will he became my property in 1820. From that time to his death he has been my traveling companion, servant and friend. He was the coachman of my family, and whether I was present or not, I always knew that they were safe, if he held the reins."

Never, in the long period of thirty-four years, did he fail in a duty, or was he false to me in any particular. His horses were always the fastest horses drove anywhere. I scarcely ever had to call him, when he was with me on the circuit. His general health had been bad for several years. His last illness was about twenty two days. To me he was invaluable. But I do not complain. God has taken him and he is, I trust, in an everlasting rest.

30 March 1854, 3

\$25 Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 18th inst., my negro man GEORGE. a house servant and carpenter. He is about five feet eight inches high, a little bow-legged, very black complexion, wears a small ring in one of his ears, and is very intelligent. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received, and the above reward will be paid to any one who will lodge him in jail, so that I get him; or will deliver him to me at St. Augustine, or to Mr. Jno. M. Beggs, at Orange Mills, on the St. Johns, and all reasonable expenses paid in case of delivery.

St. Augustine, March 18.

R. G. MAYS.
m23 1f

13 April 1854, 2

Harriet Beecher Stowe and the Northern Negroes Falling Out.

A few days since, at a meeting of what they call in that State "the Massachusetts State Council of Colored Americans," the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That when Mrs. Stowe promised the colored people of this country a large donation from the funds collected from her friends and ours in Europe for the establishment of a school adapted to our wants, we rejoiced in the hope of great and lasting good to our race from that noble enterprise.

"Resolved, That her late refusal to make that contribution in aid of our elevation has filled us with unfeigned regret and mortification, and compelled us to believe that she has been acted upon by other influences than the dictates of her own good heart."

This needs no comment.

1 June 1854, 2

THE ETHICS OF ABOLITIONISM.

Strange and startling are the ethics of the abolitionists. They convince us more by their infamies than by their logic. They teach us less by their professions than by their practices. We should be grateful to such leaders of mobs as Parker—such slanderers of God as Phillips—such incendiaries in Congress as Sumner; for they put their worst purposes forward in fearful and public array. They unconsciously admonish the people of the gigantic perils which surround them, and it is right that we should act upon what we see and what we know. The most of these bad men invoke the Scriptures in aid of their revolting plots—the Bible, which counsels “peace on earth and good-will among men;” and yet while they do this, they arm the mobs of Boston, and murder the officers of the law. Parker preaches treason while surrounded by the holy memories of Hancock and Adams, who were ready to yield up all that their country might live. Sumner wounds the constitution in the Capitol, even while the Holy Book is blistered by the oath he swore to maintain and to protect it. What these wretched men contemplate we can well conceive; for we know what they have already done, and “worse remains behind,” unless they are checked at once and forever. Having openly declared their contempt of order, of religion, and of solemn oaths, they seek next to open the flood-gates of disunion, and worse than disunion. Seventeen years ago, in the city of Philadelphia, an abolition temple was burned to the ground, while thousands stood by applauding the great moral conflagration. The outrage which prompted and consummated *that* deed was the profligate and public encouragement of amalgamation; and one of the most refined and temperate cities on the globe rose as one man to put down the shameless example. With the disunion struggled for by Parker and Sumner, we should, first, have a separation of friends and brothers; next, a war of races in the North and in the South; intermediately, the curse of a conflict in the walks of labor between the black and the white; and, over all, a monstrous social evil called amalgamation, the only remedy for which would be an appeal to the despotism of infuriated numbers.

And is this work for the clergy to approve and to applaud? Is this the future opened to the American people? Is this the result of being faithful to the pledges made by our fathers, when they died for the Declaration of Independence, and started the republic into being upon the vital principles of the constitution?

But there is in the hearts of the people an abiding love for the Union—that calm ocean of love,” as Mr. Caruthers, of Missouri, in his late speech in Congress, happily expresses it—over which the storms of fanaticism may rave in vain. From this sentiment a determination, invincible against the enemies of the constitution, will spring. “From the nettle danger we will pluck the flower safety.” And in the hour of turbulence and of riot the whole people will instinctively turn to that brave old party of the democracy, and, after the strife of sections and the war of mobs are over, they will find shelter against all the mad schemes of abolitionism in principles which have reflected so much credit upon our race, and have so often saved the Union from its foes.

16 June 1854, 2

ABOLITION SYMPATHIES.—Burns, the fugitive, while here, on his return to Richmond, was quite communicative. He stated that his leaving Richmond was accidental and not premeditated. He was employed as stevedore in loading a vessel at Rockets, and after knocking off work for the day, lay down in the hold, and soon fell asleep, having no idea that the vessel had finished loading, but supposing he would be employed on board again on the next day. He waked up some time after, and finding the hatch closed, called out to be released from his confinement, which was done. It was in the night, and he was told by the crew that the vessel was under way. He insisted on being put ashore, but it was refused, and they told him he would soon be in Boston, where he would find plenty of friends, plenty of employment, and want for nothing; so, finding they would not put him on shore, he made up his mind to go to Boston, and be a gentleman. But on his arrival he was sadly disappointed. There were plenty of idle negroes there, and he could get nothing to do. It was nearly a month before he got a job of work, and in the mean time he was half starved and as ragged as a buzzard. None of his abolition friends cared for him until they found out that he was a "runaway nigger," and then they were ready enough to help him. A common nigger there (he said) was of no account with them—he might starve and rot; but if he was only a "runaway," they were almost ready to fall down and worship him. "Look at these clothes," said he, pointing to the elegant dress suit he had on—"do you think they would have given them to any common nigger? Shugh!" Here is an example of the depth of abolition sympathy for the African race: it can only manifest itself in deadly and demoralizing hatred to the South.

[Norfolk Herald]

28 June 1854, 2

SOCIAL EQUALITY FOR THE NEGRO

Fanaticism knows no middle course. It is nothing if not proscription. Whether in power or out of power, it is the same. Sometimes, indeed, those who are anxious to profit by its success assume to pledge it to moderation; but the current of all its action is violence and terror. In nothing is abolition, now the ally and echo of fanaticism, so consistent as in its anxiety to elevate the negro to political and social equality. The spectacle of the fasting whites of the great cities, crowded into noisome cellars, packed into hot and stifling factories, roaring homeless and breadless through the streets, some thrown out of employment by firms, others cast upon our shores without a protector, others again without families or friends, and all fit objects, and means of that vice and disease which, like invisible seeds, walk in darkness—a spectacle like this creates no more sensation in the minds of such men as Greeley, Phillips, and Garrison, than if the same number of brutes were perishing for food in the public highways. Phillips, Russell, and other abolition leaders, are said to be enormously wealthy, and yet their money, like their prayers, is only at the service of those who can boast of having colored skins.

The most extraordinary proof of the rapid advances of fanaticism in this country is to be found in the intemperance of the whigs of the Connecticut legislators. Connecticut, it will be recollected, is the State in which the Hartford Convention was held; and the whigs have been most prominent in all these recent turbulent demonstrations against the Nebraska bill. The democracy of Connecticut, however, taken as a mass, are just as devoted to the constitution as the whigs are hostile to it; indeed, the excesses of the whigs of Connecticut have often heretofore given the vantage ground to the democrats, and will do so again, if we may decide from the recent evidence of fanaticism on the part of the legislature of the State. The following paragraph from the New York Journal of Commerce is expressive of this new movement of the enemies of American institutions:

"NASSAU VOTES.—On Wednesday last the Connecticut house of representatives, by a vote of 116 to 78, (31 not voting,) passed a resolution to amend the State constitution so as to allow negroes to vote on the same terms as white men; also (106 to 80) an amendment to prohibit any person from voting who cannot read. These proposed amendments were then ordered to be continued to the next legislature, and published with the laws.

"The Connecticut legislature are driving a large business this session, either for good or evil. They have elected one regular-built abolitionist to the United States Senate, passed a nullification resolution, two strings of anti-Nebraska resolutions, a stringent prohibitory liquor law, and what they could towards amending the constitution so as to permit negroes to vote, and prohibit many whites from voting. Other things they have doubtless done, one of which we now recollect is to authorize the speaker to invite colored preachers to open the sittings of the house with prayer, in common with white clergymen. In point of fact, we believe the speaker has not done this; but why not? Why this 'un-godly prejudice against color?'"

It will be seen that the propositions to amend the State constitution so as to allow negroes to vote, and to exclude a certain class of whites from voting, prevailed by large votes; and that the final action in favor of a most abhorrent doctrine was preceded by other doings only less violent and startling. If Connecticut can do as much as this, what may we not expect from Massachusetts and Vermont? What may we not look for from Rhode Island, once more thrown back into the arms of federalism? Abolition takes courage from the denunciations in New England of those legislators that have voted in favor of the Nebraska bill, and proceeds, in its feverish anxiety to hurry its schemes to fruition, to disclose the most revolting purposes. It has already, as we now see, declared in favor of giving the negro political equality with the white—and this, too, is granted in such a shape as to exclude many white men from the right of suffrage. *The next step will be to establish social equality between the two races in Connecticut.* Everything looks to this. The extensive sympathy felt and expressed for the black over the white by the abolition leaders; the revolting prominence given to blacks in all public assemblages; the efforts to set the blacks of the South free, even at the risk of the massacre of the whites, all directly advocated—can have but one social aspect, and must terminate in the hideous doctrine of amalgamation. Happily, however, it is the publicity with which abolition proclaims its schemes that must finally defeat and destroy it.

Whenever the American people have spoken upon the issue of allowing the blacks to vote, they have pronounced in thunder-tones against it. Instinctively they anticipate where it must lead, and they wisely refuse a concession which, like all others yielded to this foul and unnatural conspiracy against decency and order, is but a stepping-stone to other master evils. And yet how strange it is that, with these lessons in their hearts, the people of the free States should ever allow themselves to listen to the scandalous suggestions of those bold, bad men who rejoice over every victory achieved in the North as a triumph not only against the constitution, not only against the Union, but in favor of a new social system, which, once begun, is sure to deluge a continent in blood.

Evidence of this can be found on all hands. Negroes vote in few of the States of the Union. Ohio, with all her alleged proclivity in their favor, has indignantly refused them this right. Pennsylvania made their exclusion a constitutional enactment. Indiana neither gives them this right, but refused to allow free negroes to remain within her borders. So of Illinois and of Iowa. New York, though overrun with abolition agitators, refuses negroes the privilege of voting. The same is true of New Jersey; while Connecticut herself formally repudiated an appeal to make them citizens by a large vote at the ballot-boxes. But still the scheme of social equality between whites and blacks is not abandoned.

Such is the new, the almost public declaration of the enemies of the constitution. They demand not only the overthrow of our political institutions, but the destruction of the safeguards of society; and the inauguration of the worst practices of their hateful creed.

Florida Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

6 July 1854, 2

NUMBER OF SLAVES IN THE WORLD.—The African Institute at Paris, an association for the diffusion of civilization and Christian light in Africa, has recently issued a circular, in which the number of blacks held in slavery in different countries is seven and a half millions, of which 3,095,000 are in the United States, 3,250,000 in Brazil, 900,000 in the Spanish colonies, 85,000 in Holland colonies, 140,000 in the republics of Central America, and 80,000 in European establishments in Africa.

2 September, 1854, 2

VILLANOUS OUTRAGE BY ABOLITIONISTS.

We find the following narrative in the Cleveland Herald of the 29th ult.:

"We are no apologists for slavery, but at the same time we despise rowdyism and blackguardism when used by fanatics in their rash and illegal efforts to carry out their mistaken notions of philanthropy.

"Yesterday, when the cars arrived at Salem, in Columbiana county, from Pittsburg, a crowd had gathered at the depot, a despatch from Pittsburg having informed them that a slave girl was on board under charge of her master and mistress. When the cars stopped a big negro stepped into them, and, accosting the girl, asked her if she was a slave. She made no reply, but her mistress answered that she was. Thereupon the black ruffian seized her, and she, clinging to her mistress's neck, begged most piteously not to be torn away; but the black fellow violently tore her away, and in the effort bruised the lady's neck severely, and carried the child out of the car on one arm, and flourished a revolver in the other hand, amid the plaudits of the excited crowd.

"The master of the child was not just then in the car, and, upon hearing of the rescue, offered to go before any officer and execute free papers if the girl wished to be free, leaving the matter to the girl. But the mob would listen to no such thing. The child's screams were heard above the tumult, begging to go back, so that she could again see her mother, who belongs to the same owner.

"The life of the owner was threatened, and he dare not remain over, but went on in the cars to carry grief to the mother of the girl.

"This is an outrage, and the people of Columbiana owe it to themselves to wipe out this stain.

"That long-haired, brainless C. C. Burleigh was on hand, and made a harangue to the crowd."

Florida Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

12 October 1854, 2

Ran Away or Stolen--\$100 Reward.

THREE negro slaves, a man, wife and child, the man and wife named John and Moll, either ran away or were decoyed or stolen from the subscriber on Monday, the 2d instant. I have no knowledge where the negroes took their way. I will give a reward of \$100 for the delivery of the negroes to me, or for their imprisonment any where in the vicinity so that I can get them; and I will give another reward of \$100 for the detection, with proof to convict, of any person or persons who may have been concerned in stealing the slaves.

ELIJAH HIGGINBOTHAM.

Jacksonville, Fla.

Description.—John and the woman are between 30 and 35 years of age; John has naked spots on the top of his head, remaining from a scald head, and has also a scar on one foot, from an accidental blow with an axe. Moll has a wide space between her upper two first front teeth, has a large foot and ankle, and all three of the negroes are of very dark complexion. The child is a female, about fifteen months old.

Oct. 12-1f.

9 November 1854, 2

RUNAWAY NEGROES IN CANADA.

There is a very large body of men in the northern States who think nothing of that contract in the federal constitution, that fugitive slaves "shall be delivered up," but whose philanthropy, possibly, may be such that they would not desire to make the negroes exchange what they think one bad condition of life for a worse one. In a late number of the Syracuse (N. Y.) Star, under the head of "The Poor Negroes in Canada," we find the subjoined article. We commend it to the careful perusal of the abolitionists, but at the same time without the least expectation that it will secure from them the slightest aid and comfort for their miserable victims:

"We advise our philanthropic abolition friends, if they wish to learn the practical effects of their policy, to visit the negro settlements in Canada West. During the past year we have had occasion to visit the province repeatedly, and at Chatham and Amherstburg ascertained some facts which, if generally known, would, we think, induce those who rejoice in the escape of slaves from bondage to extend their sympathy to the poor beings after, as well as before, they cross the boundary-line. Let any abolitionist spend a day or two in Chatham and Amherstburg, making friendly inquiries among the negroes in regard to their treatment by the resident whites, (most of whom are English and Irish,) and he will find that, with very few exceptions, the Canadians dislike the negroes, are opposed to their further influx, regard them with jealousy, and almost entirely withhold from them that friendly advice, encouragement, and pecuniary and moral assistance of which they had been assured before leaving the States.

"In Chatham the condition of a large majority of the negroes is by no means as satisfactory as we had been led to believe from the accounts published in Boston and elsewhere. About one-third of the population are blacks. From the circumstances under which the early fugitives were located there by the British government the blacks look upon the white settlers as 'interlopers,' and the whites, on the other hand, consider the numerous blacks as a drawback upon the prospects and prosperity of the place, denounce them as a degraded, immoral, and thievish set, and the chief cause of the depressed value on real estate in a place which possesses some natural advantages, and might ultimately become an important inland city.

"The completion of the Great Western railroad, on which, during the years 1852 and 1853, many of the blacks were employed, has left a superabundance of labor in a community where it cannot find suitable employment. During the building of the railroad money was plentiful throughout Canada West, but is now comparatively scarce.

"The generality of Canadian farmers will not employ colored laborers as long as they can get white ones, and but few of the blacks, comparatively, have the requisite means and energy to purchase and undertake the cultivation of land on their own account. Although they rejoice in having their liberty, most of them readily admit that they are not happy. A few are doing well in different kinds of business, but most of them complain that in winter they suffer severely from cold and want of provisions, and in fact 'do not feel at home.' Many who are able and willing to work know not what to go at, and idle away their time in a manner ill-calculated to elicit the respect or esteem of their white neighbors. The black settlers of Amherstburg are no better off, in the main, than those at Chatham, and contributions of money, food, and clothing for the refugees in either place will be very acceptable to them during the approaching winter. But what the blacks at Chatham, especially, most need and desire is an active and competent white man to direct their energies properly, plan business to keep them employed, and protect their general interests in intercourse with the whites."

THE UNION: WASHINGTON

15 November 1854, 3

Upwards of fifty colored persons passed through Alexandria (Va.) on Friday last, on their way to Pennsylvania, where a tract of land had been purchased for them by their master, Dr. Charles Everett, of Albemarle, by whom they were recently set free.

THE UNION: WASHINGTON

15 November 1854, 3

The trial of four of the slaves of the late Wm. A. Killingsworth, of Jefferson county, Miss., for the murder of their master, was held at the circuit court of that county last week. Two of the slaves were found guilty, and sentenced to be hung on the fourth Friday in November. The other two were acquitted of the murder, but subsequently one of them was indicted for arson, and will be tried for that offence at the next term of the court.

THE UNION: WASHINGTON

29 November 1854, 2

The know-nothings had a ratification meeting at Worcester, Massachusetts, on Monday evening, the 20th. One of the principal speakers was W. J. Watkins, a colored man, and one of the editors of Fred. Douglass's paper. He stated that nearly all the colored men in the State voted the know-nothing ticket. That (says an exchange) fully accounts for the extraordinary strength of the order.

THE UNION: WASHINGTON

6 December 1854, 3

To be hung.—The slave Frank, convicted of the murder of his master, Wm. K. Henry, and the slave General, convicted of the murder of his overseer, Mr. J. E. Holmes, have been sentenced to be hung in Natchez jail yard on the 22d of December.

18 January 1855, 2

High Prices of Negroes.

The Columbia *Times* of Tuesday, 9th inst., says:
 "The stringency of the money market, and the cry
 of 'hard times,' does not appear to have had any
 effect on the value of negroes.

"Messrs. March & Sharp sold a lot yesterday, at
 the following prices:

2 old negroes, of 80 years of age, each.....	\$285
1 old man, of 80 years of age.....	100
1 old man, of 100 years of age.....	40
1 old woman, of 90 years of age.....	115
1 woman, 25 years of age, and five children..	1950
1 fellow, 28 years of age.....	700
1 fellow, 17 years of age.....	870
1 woman, 28 years of age, and two children..	810
1 girl, 18 years of age.....	510
A man, 26; woman, 23, and an infant.....	1750
1 fellow, 20 years old.....	970
1 fellow, 18 years old.....	1020
1 woman and child.....	735
A man, wife and two children.....	1515
1 fellow, 20 years.....	1050
Woman and three children.....	1120
"Others were sold at prices ranging from \$375 to \$815."	

The Charleston Courier.

14 November 1855, 2

A negro man, *George*, belonging to Dr. R. COLLINS, has been convicted of manslaughter for killing a fellow slave, named *Brister*, near Savannah, on the 16th of September.

The little blind negro minstrel boy, only six years old, is announced to be in Savannah this week. He is said to be a prodigy.

23 November 1855, 2

We learn by the Spartanburg *Spartan*, of the 15th inst., that a child of Wm. D. HENDERSON, aged three years, died a few days since from the effects of spirituous liquor, administered by a negro boy having charge of the child. The Jury of Inquest were unable to determine whether the act of administering the liquor was intended to produce death.

Florida Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

25 February 1857, 1

ABOLITIONISM DECLINING.—An exchange paper has the following:—

“The Boston Liberator commences its 28th volume with new type. Mr Garrison says that the number of its subscribers is no greater than it was twenty years ago; its receipts during the last year have diminished, and its number of subscribers reduced.”

RETURN TO SLAVERY.—The Hartford (Conn.) Times gives an account of Caroline Banks and her children, and Mary Francis, slaves lately liberated by their mistress, Mrs. Sarah Branch, of Chestersfield Va., who have voluntarily returned to bondage, after trying to support themselves in Boston as free people. They declared that they had toiled constantly and could scarcely gain a subsistence, and wanted a master to protect them.

The New York Times

25 May 1857, 2

A Negro-Whipping Resulting in a White Man's Murder.

From the Savannah Republican.

Mr. J. WOOD, Proprietor of the Ogethorpe House, at Brunswick, was deliberately murdered by CHARLES MOORE, Marshal of that town, Saturday night last. The circumstances are briefly as follows: MOORE whipped a negro belonging to Mr. Wood the afternoon of that day, whereupon a slight altercation took place, the latter considering the boy as undeserving the punishment. The matter passed off, and was thought nothing of on Wood's part. About 9 o'clock that night Wood, in company with several gentlemen, was sitting at a table in the front room of the hotel, when MOORE entered and remarked: "WOOD, we had a quarrel this evening, when I was unarmed; I am now prepared for you." WOOD immediately arose from the table, and remarked: "CHARLES, we did have a slight difference, but I have thought nothing of it since, and regard the matter as forgotten." As soon as these words were spoken, MOORE drew a pistol and deliberately shot WOOD through the heart. The latter started from the room and reached the passage, when he fell and expired immediately. MOORE left the house and immediately disappeared. The Mayor was soon on the spot, and offered a reward of \$1,000 for the arrest of the murderer, but up to the last accounts he had not been taken. We have learned these facts from a gentleman who was in the house when the dreadful affair occurred. Mr. WOOD was an excellent and most amiable man, and left a wife with several small children.

15 March 1860, 1

NEGRO KILLED.—We learn that a negro belonging to Mr. Thomas Pierce, of Burke county, was found dead, with a broken jug near him, last Saturday night, on the track of the Central Railroad, near No. 10. We have learned since that no bruises or marks of violence were apparent on his body, and upon the whole it is a very mysterious affair. The jug is the worst feature in the case, and we do sincerely hope that if he did get the same from some "doggery," that the guilty ones may be found out and brought to the bar of justice. We should fear those who wantonly furnish our slaves with liquor as much as if they were followers of the "sainted Brown." We know of no individuals more inimical to the interests of society than these, and none who deserve more the summary and sovereign "a strong rope and a stout limb."—*Louisville Gazette, 8th.*

22 December 1863, 3

NEGRO HOSPITAL,
TRAPMANN-STREET,

J. J. CHISOLM, M. D. Surgeon.
J. D. CAIN, M. D. Physician.

IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PA-
TIENTS. The Physicians of Charleston can use
the Institution as a BOARDING-HOUSE FOR SICK
NEGROS, they having the privilege of attending to pa-
tients, professionally, if they desire. Experienced
nurses are in attendance. Board and Nursing \$3 per
week. December 22